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LAST EDITION

NORRIS "RIDER" AND QUESTION OF UNITED STATES GOING DRY

Omission From Amendment of Provision Limiting Time Allowed for Sale of Beer Causes Speculation as to Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There appears to be considerable difference of opinion regarding the practical effects of the clause in the Norris amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Bill, which, while restricting the manufacture of beer to three months from the date of the signing of the bill, puts no limit whatever on the sale of beer. It seems to be taken for granted by those who construe the clause literally that in the three months grace given the brewers they can go on using any amount of grain and storing beer.

When this contention was called to the notice of the members of the committee, they pointed out first that by rulings of the Food Administration the brewers were permitted to use only a certain amount of grain in a given time, and secondly, that, unlike whisky, beer, because of its bulky nature, can be stored only to a very limited extent. In other words, they expected that within six months at the outside from the time the law becomes effective there would be no beer for sale in the United States.

The Norris amendment specifically prohibits the manufacture of beer after three months, but no provision is made for stopping the sale of beer at the expiration of that time. Indeed, so far as the amendment goes, there is nothing included in it to prevent the brewers from producing beer in the three months' period following the enactment of the amendment sufficient to last an indefinite time after the manufacture of beer had ceased under the law, for the amendment does not prohibit the sale of beer, as it stands.

While the members on the committee, therefore, adopt the position that the fact that nothing is specifically said about the sale of beer in the amendment is of no special significance, there are others who are desirous that this clause should be so amended as to limit definitely the time during which beer should be sold.

A perusal of the letter just sent to all members of Congress by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he makes the objection that beer, the beverage of the workman, is being discriminated against as compared with wine and whisky, indicates the line along which opponents of war prohibition may conduct their campaign. The important factor at the present moment is felt to be that the supporters of prohibition should not disagree among themselves on details which are not vital to the main issue. The fact, which is already apparent, that a powerful opposition will be organized, led by Samuel Gompers and, it is intimated, also by powerful politicians of both parties, indicates that the prohibition forces must stand together if victory is to be obtained.

Thus Senator Lewis of Illinois is represented as being opposed to the amendment on the ground that the argument that beer is discriminated against compared with whisky and wine. Other democratic politicians adopt the wine attitude. It is not to be forgotten that Senator Lewis is very close to the Administration, members of which are known to be secretly active against the amendment. The view which he has just submitted indicates the divergence of opinion regarding what some have looked upon as the joker in the Norris amendment.

There may possibly be modifications of the amendment made in the Senate, but, if a definite time limit is set for the sale of beer, it will be apparent that the opposition forces will use the "discrimination" argument for all that it is worth and will try to insist that beer should be put on the same basis as whisky and wine, which would mean a year's grace for the brewers.

This is the last thing that the ma-

(Continued on page four, column six)

LLOYD GEORGE ON BRIGADING POLICY

LONDON, England (Friday)—Intervening in the debate on the new Military Service Act yesterday, and speaking of the urgency of obtaining men for a serious emergency, the British Premier, David Lloyd George said that it was true that the Americans were coming and being brigaded with the Allies, but that it was on the distinct understanding that when men were obtained they should replace the Americans and enable the Americans to form their own divisions.

That was the honorable undertaking upon which President Wilson was prepared to send over a very large force to France, the Premier continued, hence it was imperative "that we make a most drastic comb-out in order to maintain our strength and prestige at the vital moment."

RESERVE BOARD RESIGNATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. Parker Willis has offered his resignation as secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, to take effect at the pleasure of the board.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is quiet along the entire front, that is to say as far as quiet can be said to exist anywhere on a front, quiet having become by this time a purely comparative term. Raids, and more or less powerful local attacks with a view to improving the line, never cease. But in a day of mighty combats such things have long since ceased to be regarded as significant.

The report that Germany will deliver a tremendous attack in August is exactly a report, and nothing more. In the very nature of the position in which she finds herself, Germany is bound to strike again, and to strike again with all the force that is in her. Nobody knows that better than Field Marshal von Hindenburg. He has promised the country a victory, and a man of his temper will hardly fail for want of trying. It may be absolutely useless, it may be nothing but piling up German casualties, but the day when the von Hindenburg-von Ludendorff strategy was accepted, the responsibility of victory at any price was accepted also, and in the very nature of things must be pursued to its bitter end, or disaster, political as well as military, be faced.

The one thing which really might put a stop to von Hindenburg's plans would be a successful Italian advance into Hungary. But it is tolerably apparent by this time that the "sauve qui peut" of the Austrians along the Piave was a "sauve qui peut" from the west to the east bank, that is to say the effort of Field Marshal von Boroevic to rescue the troops, which had got over the river, and who could make no headway whilst their lines of communication were in constant danger of rupture. That this was so is shown by the failure of the Italians to take advantage of the moment, and to improve their victory. As it is they have settled down apparently once more to hold and strengthen the line of the Piave, with the obvious result that such tactics can not in the end disaster upon the enemy. This does not mean that it is not the correct thing to do at the present time, when probably General Foch does not wish to dissipate his strength in any way, seeing that a waiting game is entirely in his favor, but it does mean that the

(Continued on page two, column three)

ECONOMIC POLICY ASKED FOR EMPIRE

Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia, Addresses London Chamber of Commerce—Opposes Advocates of the Open Door

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Economic dangers facing Great Britain after the war constituted the subject of an address by William M. Hughes, the Australian Premier, to the London Chamber of Commerce, at a luncheon today. Mr. Hughes demanded a new, clear, definite economic policy, adequate to all the Empire's circumstances.

Those who still advocated the open door were classed by him as doctrinaires, visionaries, or German agents. The new policy should provide for defense, and for the production of wealth and the utilization and development of the economic resources of labor, land and capital, so that the country might support a numerous, virile, and happy people.

Germany was an example of a rightly organized country, with a policy ready for peace as for war. Germany, he said, was and is easily the best organized nation. Great Britain, on the other hand, had no policy yet, fiscal or economic, to deal with the coming problems. The different parts of the Empire must deal with each other in preference to dealing with the enemy.

Concluding, he called on his audience to wage an incessant warfare against those who stood by the open door and similar doctrines, declaring that the dominions awaited the formulation by Great Britain of a policy such as he advocated.

PRINCE ARTHUR FETED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (June 24)—Prince Arthur of Connaught on Saturday landed at the Tokyo Club, and entertained a large company at dinner at night. Today's program included a visit to the Peers School and luncheon with Prince Shimadzu. This evening Baron Goto, the Japanese Foreign Minister, gave a dinner in Prince Arthur's honor.

LAWYERS' RUNNERS SENTENCED TO JAIL

Three of Men Arrested in Aid to Immigrants Movement Sent to House of Correction After Trial in the Municipal Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—"What must these immigrants think about our plans for Americanization, if they find that our justice is ever influenced by money, that the lawyers who defend their cases employ runners to solicit their business?" asked Henry F. Hurlburt in the municipal court today in prosecuting the court runners cases.

Five runners recently were arrested and three of these have had trial. Wladyslaw Kondrotowicz and John M. Killen were tried Thursday and sentenced to the house of correction; the former for eight months, two months each on four counts, and the latter, six months, three months each on two counts. Today Frank Protto was found guilty and given six months on two counts.

One of the charges against Killen was that of trying to incense soldiers and sailors against the provost guard. Many runners are said to have done this to the extent of causing difficulties in the work of the provost guard, the runners, bringing some of the military men to believe that the guard is the enemy of the soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Hurlburt postponed his vacation to do his part in seeing that justice be done the immigrants. The cases of runners were brought into court as a result of six weeks work on the part of the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, the officers of which have determined that no longer are the newcomers to the United States to be the prey of illegal practice. Mr. Hurlburt handled the first three cases in order to aid the bureau in seeing that the prosecution was rightly started. The remaining cases will be taken in charge by Vittorio Orlandini who is officially connected with the bureau.

In pleading his case today, Mr. Hurlburt said, "The statement that the corridors of this court house have been infested with attorney's runners is degrading to the profession. No decent lawyer would ever stoop to such a practice. The fact that there have been some thirty of these solicitors operating here for a number of years, no doubt has done more harm in prejudicing these aliens against our government than any amount of preaching, lecturing and teaching could ever rectify."

"Leading members of the bar association have offered to give me all the assistance that I might need in wiping out this wrong. For it is dishonor for our Commonwealth, and all decent lawyers, court officials, sheriffs and police must arise in their might and live up to their responsibility of keeping it out. The war has taught us the necessity of assimilating these immigrants. To do it, we must show them a pure justice before the law."

ITALY FELICITATED BY THE JUGO-SLAVS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—In congratulating Signor Orlando on the Italian victory, Dr. Trumbitch and other Jugo-Slavs also thanked him for the inauguration of a policy of mutual trust between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs.

Replying to the deputation, the Premier said that Italy, in her policy toward the Slav peoples, was following and would continue to follow the way indicated by Mazzini.

DAILY INDEX FOR JUNE 28, 1918

Business and Finance.....	Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Produce Prices.....	
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	
Weather Report.....	
Utah Wool Growers Save Money.....	
Texas Cotton Markets Active.....	
American Car & Foundry's Report.....	
Real Estate Market.....	
Editorial.....	Page 18
The Spider and the Fly.....	
No More Rest for the Loafer.....	
The Rumanian Peace.....	
The Horse Car.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
European War.....	
Official War Reports.....	1
Mr. Kerensky on German Way of Pillaging Russia.....	1
Campaign Report From Mesopotamia.....	1
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 12
New Chairs for Old.....	
The Living Room.....	
General News.....	
United States and Slav Race Issue.....	1
Economic Policy Asked for Empire.....	1
I. W. W. Trial at Chicago.....	1
Norris "Rider" and Question of Making United States Dry.....	1
French Socialists Desert Pacifist Program.....	2
Spain, Morocco and Raisins—IV.....	2
Filling Ranks of "The Forty".....	2
Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.....	2
Von Kuehlmann's Peace Policy.....	4
Decision on Milk Rates in Boston for July to Be Rendered Early Next Week.....	4
Increase in Wages Granted News Print and Pulp Workers.....	4
Barcelona Lacks Supply of Cotton.....	4
Advances Asked for Philadelphia Teachers.....	5
Massachusetts War Savings Stamp Campaign Ends Today.....	5
War Savings Pledge Day.....	5
Rent Protesting at Bridgeport, Conn. 6.....	6
Anniversary of Entrance of Greece in War.....	2

PREMIER REFUSES OFFICIAL SANCTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, having recently written to President Poincaré, requesting official sanction for public intercession services, has received an answer from M. Clemenceau, stating that there is nothing to prevent such services, but that official participation of the government in acts of worship is prohibited by law. "I highly appreciate," adds M. Clemenceau, "the high sentiments which have inspired your initiative."

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS UNSOLVED

Count Silva Tarouca Commissioned by the Emperor to Negotiate With Parties to Form Parliamentary Majority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The political crisis in Austria remains unsolved, but Count Silva Tarouca, Minister of Agriculture, has been commissioned by the Emperor to negotiate with parties for the formation of a parliamentary majority and better prospects of Polish support for the government are reported, while a deputation from the German parties has presented Dr. von Seidler with a resolution practically demanding his retention in office.

Position in Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—In the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday Dr. Wekerle, the Premier, said it was correct that work had stopped in most factories, while even newspapers no longer appeared, and alarmist rumors were gaining currency. Workers demanded the withdrawal of the police and military from the factories, and leaflets distributed among them assured them the government's days were numbered if they would persevere.

While favoring a milder supervision of factories, the Premier declared it was impossible for provisionally formed organizations, such as labor councils, to exercise governmental power, and declared the government would not leave its post like a coward. It was also confronted, he said, with penetration of an anti-state movement into Hungary, but as this had hitherto taken a peaceful course, it had taken no action, but was awaiting a turn for the better, whereas the Opposition was hindering a peaceful solution.

LONDON LABOR RALLY FOR WAR TO THE END

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The committee in charge of a pro-labor and socialist demonstration to be held in Trafalgar Square on July 14 appeals to the members of the trade unions of London to attend the demonstration "in order to express sympathy with the countries which have been overrun by the armed might of Prussian militarism, and to let it be known to the democracy of America that, come what may, even if Paris should fall and the Channel ports be taken, the people of Great Britain are resolved to support the allied nations to the fullest extent of their energy and power."

The appeal adds: "What would follow peace negotiations, with the Central Powers victorious, can be judged from the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest and that which the new Caucasian republic has been compelled to sign with the Ottoman forces."

I. W. W. VIEWS ON RIGHT AND WRONG

Questions and Testimony at Chicago Trial Take Wide Scope—Conflicting Quotations Read by Opposing Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Organizers, "educators" and propagandists of I. W. W. doctrine held the witness stand on Thursday, further building up the groundwork for the defense of the 101 I. W. W. defendants in the government prosecution before Judge K. M. Landis. The radicals gave their views on countless social topics, even going so far as to draw the line for the jury, in answer to counsel's questions, between what constitutes right and wrong.

It was testimony which concerned the I. W. W. views on the efficacy of sabotage, even within the United States Army, and specific facts on what the I. W. W. believed and practiced in the effort to foil its views on others, that gave the opposing counsel many busy half hours, and the jury and courtroom had just as interesting a time as it was busy for the attorneys.

J. P. Thompson, a defendant, finished his testimony at noon, after being a witness two days. Most of the afternoon was occupied in reading a mass of material on behalf of the defense. One was a pamphlet by Walker H. Smith on sabotage, and this gave F. K. Nebeker, the prosecutor, the chance for a turn at the defense. Other material, ranging from the radical's stand-by, Karl Marx, through a list of I. W. W. "authors" on up to President Wilson, passages from whose "New Freedom" were cited, was read. After some hours of such testimony, G. F. Vanderveer, chief counsel, shifted the task to Attorney W. F. Cleary.

Thompson began in the morning by declaring the courts, Congress and other branches of the governmental machinery were dominated by "Wall Street." He was asked whether he discussed the question of right and wrong in his I. W. W. lectures. "Right and wrong are largely relative," he replied. "If it is a man's aim to promote human happiness a certain course is right for him."

After that he was kept answering questions to apply his distinction to cases which came up in the trial. He was asked his attitude in having the I. W. W. enter the lumber strike, and answered: "I told them whenever they entered a strike they should make sure to win, for, if they lost, they hurt the cause of labor. I warned against any violence."

"Did you ever conspire with anybody to incite insubordination or curtail production of lumber, copper or wheat?" "Never. My brother is in the aviation corps in France."

"What is the belief of the I. W. W. on marriage?" "They are liberal in views as to separation if they do not agree. For the same reason that most persons get married, we get married. We believe in marriages that are not made for money."

"Do you believe in violating any laws?" "Only in extreme cases. The laws should be respected."

On Thompson's defining sabotage as not including destruction of property, the prosecutor asked if any I. W. W. literature expressed the same idea. The witness pointed out a passage in the French work of Bouger. Mr. Nebeker took the same book and read another extract that advocated destruction of property.

On redirect examination, Counsel Vanderveer asked Thompson to name a book giving his ideas regarding the menace of great wealth to the public welfare. Thompson replied: "President Wilson's 'New Freedom.'"

Judge Landis interrupted, "If he read something in an encyclopedia, Overruled."

Thompson asserted that from April 6, 1917, the only instruction he received from I. W. W. superiors regarding discussion of the war was to ignore it.

Attorney Cleary was reading excerpts from Smith's pamphlet on sabotage, when Prosecutor Nebeker interrupted to insist all be read. The paragraphs read by Cleary had been: "Nor can the military be employed against sabotage. The employers could not long afford to have a soldier guard each worker. The workers in fact would immediately rebel under such espionage." "Neither is there surty that sabotage will not have permeated the army. It is there already and growing in favor."

Mr. Nebeker insisted on the reading of other passages, which he deemed valuable to the government's case. One read, "What more reasonable than to make powder that would not explode?"

INDIANA DRY LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Service of the United Press Associations
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana Prohibition Law today was held constitutional by the state Supreme Court. The law went into effect April 2, and the decision means that the saloons and breweries must remain closed.

RECESS COMMITTEE PLAN IS ATTACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Legislative recess committees were attacked in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today as an extravagance and graft upon the State Treasury. A pending amendment would forbid any member of the Legislature receiving extra compensation for serving on a recess committee. The usual extra compensation is \$1000. The amendment had this report from the committee of the General Court. Mr. Leonard of Boston, held that recess committees have a bad effect upon legislation.

UNITED STATES AND SLAV RACE ISSUE

Secretary Lansing Issues Statement Announcing Position of the Government Is That All Branches Shall Be Freed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German and Austrian propaganda, representing the United States as favoring the freedom of Poland without regard for what happens to the Tzcho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs generally, led Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to issue a statement today definitely announcing that the position of the United States Government is that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule.

"Since the issuance of this government on May 29 of the statement regarding the nationalistic aspirations for freedom of the Tzcho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, German and Austrian officials and sympathizers have sought to misinterpret and distort its manifest interpretation. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, concerning the meaning of the statement, the Secretary of State has today further announced the position of the United States Government to be that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule."

He has received a cable message from President Wilson, through the United States Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, extending best wishes.

Amundsen plans to follow the Siberian coast eastward from North Cape. He is particularly familiar with this region of the Arctic, having in 1906 discovered the northwest passage.

AMUNDSEN'S SHIP ON POLAR EXPEDITION

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Friday)—Roald Amundsen's ship, Maude, in which he will attempt to reach the North Pole, left Christiania today for the north. He will board the vessel when she reaches Thomsoe.

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VERMONT AND BAY STATE MEN CALLED

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder today called for 150 selective service men from Vermont and 158 from Massachusetts of general military qualifications, with at least a grammar school education. The men will be used for the specialized branches of the army after a short course at a technical school at Springfield, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE TYPES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immediate reduction in the number of types and sizes of automobile tires from 287 to 32 has been determined upon by automobile tire manufacturers in accordance with recommendations of the conservation division of the War Industries Board. Under the program announced today, by Nov. 1, 1920, all but nine types and sizes will have been discontinued.

NEW \$8,000,000,000 BOND ISSUE AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Without a dissenting vote and with virtually no debate, the House today passed the bill authorizing an additional bond issue of \$8,000,000,000.

WHEAT PRICE VARIATIONS

Service of the United Press Associations
PORTLAND, Ore.—"The National Food Administration intends to maintain the present price of \$2.20 on wheat at Pacific ports, but may increase the price at New York some 10 to 12 cents a bushel," it was announced today at the office of the Oregon Food Administration.

DUTCH MINISTER RESIGNS

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—J. J. Rambonnet has resigned the portfolio of Minister of Marine. Jonker Jonge, Minister of War, will temporarily fill the post vacated by Jonker Rambonnet.

MALY TRIAL SET FOR JULY 15

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—The trial of former Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy, will begin before the Senate sitting as High Court on July 15.

MR. KERENSKY ON GERMAN WAY OF PILLAGING RUSSIA

In British Labor Conference Lays Bare Method of Developing Raw Materials in Provinces, While Supporting Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Alexander Kerensky delivered an impressive and moving speech at yesterday's Labor Party conference. He asserted that practically the whole Russian population was opposed to the Bolshevik régime, and explained how, therefore, it was possible for the Bolsheviks to maintain their power. The explanation, he said, was found in that inseparable connection in war time between a country's internal condition and the general international situation.

Without ascribing motives to the Bolshevik leaders, or attributing to ill will the causes that had led to the great catastrophe, which was a most imperfect method of explaining historical events, he declared that the actual result of the acts of the Bolsheviks, whose strength mainly lay in the disorganization of worn-out masses of soldiers, was merely to make them the vanguard of triumphant German militarism. At present it was equally advantageous to the Germans to create strong reactionary powers in the rich provinces capable of supplying raw materials and fuel, and to favor decomposition and anarchy in the very heart of the country. To reach this aim, Germany must paralyze the Russian center.

In short, Mr. Kerensky's explanation was that the vast majority of the Russians could not shake off their despotism because behind it was Germany, whose policy fostered the reactionary pro-German governments at the food-producing extremities of the Russian Empire while maintaining anarchy at its center, and this anarchy at the center being a feature of the Bolshevik rule, the Germans were concerned to maintain the latter in power.

Mr. Kerensky had a most rousing reception. Beforehand there had been a series of scolding interjections and questions as to the reason for his coming, and these interjections for the time provoked pandemonium in the conference, the chairman finding it impossible to maintain order. Arthur Henderson, however, appealed to the conference in its own interests to give Mr. Kerensky as fair a hearing as at Nottingham they gave Mr. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative in London, for whom some of them were calling. Then he compelled the conference by a show of hands to state specifically whether they wished to hear Mr. Kerensky. Immediately, apparently every hand was raised. Calling for a show of hands against, only four were raised, two being women's.

Mr. Kerensky spoke in Russian amid occasional applause as the speaker's language grew in intensity here and there, and the speech concluded amid prolonged cheering, which was repeated when Mr. Henderson read the translation of the speech.

Though the speech drew a gloomy picture of Russia, it also struck a note of hope. The fate of the country which bore the burden of a front longer than the combined fronts of the other Allies could not be a matter of indifference for the future of the Allies. The Russian people had passed through trials like the present and had always emerged strengthened and renewed. Now bending under the merciless onset of Germany, skillfully exploiting the heavy legacy of the old régime, the Russians, desperately wounded, still opposed invasion.

"I bear witness," he said, "that the Russian people will never recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which is hurling Russia into the abyss of annihilation." Mr. Kerensky reminded the conference how Russia had to fight a perfectly equipped and cruelly merciless foe, without proper arms, sometimes only with sticks, and asked if it was surprising that the Russian soldiers were the first to faint in the struggle.

The Russian revolution instilled new courage but could not immediately revive Russia, and it was a thousand pities that the warning voices from Russia were not at that time heeded by the western Allies. After drawing a terrible picture of how Germany ruled in Russia, Mr. Kerensky said that Russian workingmen, together with the other classes of Russians, strongly protested against the tyranny that again reigned in Russia. He expressed astonishment that serious European political men considered as democratic a régime which dispersed a constituent assembly, made human life the easy prey of every Red guardsman, destroyed the liberty of elections even in the workmen's councils and made an end of all institutions of self-government elected by universal suffrage.

"If this is democratic," he said, "may I be permitted to ask what may be the essence and characteristic features of genuine reaction?" The Bolsheviks, he said, claimed that the present government of Russia was a dictatorship of the proletariat, although the most ruthless oppression was applied against the Democratic and Socialist parties in Russia and the toiling masses.

War had been organized against the helpless population, and every Russian who refused to recognize this

method of government as perfect, was declared to be counter-revolutionary. That is, he asserted, the position in Russia. After explaining how this condition existed despite the people's opposition, Mr. Kerenky said that the fate of the Russian people had therefore a special significance and value for the whole world and particularly for the interests of the world's democracy. "Perhaps, abandoned by all, Russia would perish," he said, "but she would never, of her own will, submit to the humiliating and shameful treason of Brest-Litovsk."

"It is for you," he concluded, "the oldest and most mature of the democracies of the whole world, to settle whether it is or is not possible to remain a calm spectator of that unheard-of tragedy."

Other foreign visitors, MM. Thomas, Renard and Longuet of France, M. Vandervelde of Belgium and Mr. Branting of Sweden, also spoke, and their speeches revealed a tendency away from the idea of unconditional negotiations with enemy Socialists, due apparently to the failure of the German Socialists to oppose the crushing of Russia and to other similar failures on their part, while the anxiety as to the situation on the western front, eloquently expressed by M. Vandervelde, also influenced the speakers in the same direction.

During Thursday morning's session of the Labor conference a resolution was submitted to the delegates and passed which runs as follows:

"In case of dispute as to the selection of a candidate and after failure to adjust the difference between the parties concerned, the executive is empowered to request that differences be submitted to a ballot vote of the members of affiliated societies, including all sections in harmony with the constitution of the party. On failure of the local party to comply, the executive to be authorized to decline to endorse the candidate of the local party."

LONDON, England (Friday).—The British Labor Conference, at its concluding session here today, passed a resolution calling on the dominion governments now sitting in the conference in London to put out on the British Government settling the Irish question by granting to Ireland a large measure of Home Rule."

Pacifists Lose Support

French Socialist Deputies Have Deserted the "Stockholm Idea"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chester M. Wright, member of the recent American Federation of Labor Mission to Great Britain and France, has issued a statement discussing the adherence of a majority of French Socialists to a definite, with the view of the conference. "That 41 French deputies have broken away from the 'Stockholm idea,'" says Mr. Wright, "and have declared their definite opposition to the co-belligerent conference program, is of the first importance to America because it ends one of the chief hopes of American pacifists and defeatists. At the time of our visit to France, the overwhelming majority of the French Socialist Party was in favor of the conference idea. And a considerable minority, led by Jean Longuet, was in favor of a conference on any terms. Certain conditions are laid down by the February Inter-Allied Conference as prerequisite to a conference in which enemy delegates are to be permitted. Longuet brushed these all aside and clearly stated that he favored not merely 'conversations' but a conference for the purpose of going as far as possible with negotiations."

"To be sure, Longuet did not predict that such a conference would end the war. He said: 'See what happens,' indicating that it was a 'long shot' that might lead to victory. "And as to the majority, as it stood then, it differed but little from the minority. The whole movement was infected with the conference idea. As Longuet put it, the differences within the party then were mainly differences 'of the past and not of the present.' "But with 41 Deputies discarding the chimerical conference proposal there is a new alignment in France—and one that is most hopeful for the allied cause. I am hopeful that the American delegation headed by Mr. Simmons, now en route to Paris, may still further bring the French Socialists away from this cloudland of conference, back to the solid ground upon which the American Federation of Labor has taken its position."

"Those American pacifists and defeatists who ridiculed the work of the American labor mission in France will find small comfort in this latest news. So also will those 'liberals' of the New Republic type who seem to be strangely disconcerted by our work in the sister republic. It was their declaration that the American labor mission failed to meet all of the French Socialists, that the mission was misled, and that its methods were brusque and not productive of results. It must be admitted that a result has been gained when 41 of the French Socialist Deputies, led by Albert Thomas, desert the position which we opposed and assume the position which we stood for."

"The American labor mission, both in France and Great Britain, merely told a plain, straightforward story and outlined certain plain, fundamental facts. There was no need for devious diplomacy. And none was attempted. "The fact that stands out as valuable to loyal America is that the co-belligerent conference idea, around which the pacifists have rallied in a sort of last stand desperation, is on the toboggan doing its final slide into oblivion. Reason is winning over a combination of theorizing, enemy propaganda and honest mistake. This is true in Britain as well as in France."

In addition, let me say that in neither of these countries is there any such movement as we have in America in the Berger-Hillquit-Nearing Socialist and pacifist aggregation.

No matter how much he might favor a conference with enemy representatives, we found no representative trade unionist or Socialist in France or Britain who would declare himself in opposition to the war."

Conference in Paris July 28

PARIS, France (Friday).—The French Socialist Party, in cooperation with the General Confederation of Labor, will hold a congress in Paris on July 28. It is announced by the Havas Agency. The conference will take up international questions. Among those who will attend are Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist, secretary of the Socialist Internationale, and Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader.

French Labor Memorial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday).—As a sequel to the meeting held recently by the Confederation General du Travail with the members of the Left groups of the Chamber, that body has now addressed an open letter to Parliament dealing with questions of war and peace and of national interests.

The confederation demands that the Allies should state the war aims and the general conditions of peace, that censorship and official secrecy should no longer prevent the nation from following the course of events and that no opportunity should be lost for concluding a just and lasting peace.

The policy of repression must be abandoned, and liberty of the individual safeguarded by the justice without regard to authorities, parties, and classes, and the labor movement be unrestricted in the fulfillment of its national and world mission.

Concluding, the confederation declares that with such a régime of liberty and confidence, the country may be saved from worse disasters, and the hour of a people's peace, based on the lines laid down by Mr. Wilson, brought nearer.

EMERSON MOTORS CASE DEFENSE

Hope for Acquittal Said to Be Based on Personal Honesty of One of the Accused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The defense in the Emerson Motors Company case is resting much of its hope for acquittal on the personal honesty of Theodore A. Campbell, claiming that, since it was evident that he had no intention to defraud in his promotion of the Emerson plans, the men associated with him could have had none.

In Thursday's testimony of the defense the \$20,000 which the prosecution claims was sent to Boston to stop an investigation of the concern, continued to go unexplained, although one attorney said that his client, Robert T. Mather, had had no essential connection with this feature of the case and that it was unfair to the government to obtrude this issue into the case.

The Emerson advertisements were defended as purely speculative pronouncements. Attorney Fowler dealt with the charge that the stock was worth only 3 cents a share, declaring that this was figured on a liquidation basis, leaving out of consideration various assets and prospects of the firm.

Trial Nears End

Motors Case Expected to Be Turned Over to Jury Soon

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The government's case against the Emerson Motors Company and other corporate and individual co-defendants on charges of conspiracy to defraud investors will probably go to the jury for a verdict late today. James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney, began summing up this afternoon. Judd E. Rush, one of the defendant's attorneys, declared it had been shown the Motors Company was organized with a sincere belief on the part of its sponsors that it would be successful. He argued that it would have been successful but for unexpected obstructions due to the war.

TWO ALIEN ENEMIES ORDERED INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Orders were received today from the Department of Justice in Washington directing the internment of Theodore J. Ritter and Joseph Bernich, alien enemies, for the duration of the war at Camp Ogdon, Rhode Island. Ritter, a bookseller on Boylston Street, Boston, was arrested on April 5. Among his possessions at his home in Newton were found a portion of a German officer's uniform and many alleged incriminating papers. He was once a lieutenant in the Imperial German Army. Bernich, an Austrian, was arrested for alleged disloyalty to two sailors in the United States uniform.

PLEA FOR SHIP WORK RENEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters renewed on Thursday his work to have ships and barges built in Boston for coal carriers. He wrote to Vice-President Howard Cooley of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, telling him of the capacity the city has to build barges. He accompanied this letter by communications from several Boston shipyards, telling their capacities and how they employ several hundreds of men.

GOVERNMENT TAKES RAILWAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, now in receivership, will be operated under government management as soon as a contract, which has been agreed upon, is signed.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

late Austrian defeat was not a débâcle in any sense of the term.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday, received yesterday by the War Department, reads as follows:

"Section A—Late yesterday, in the Chateau Thierry region, our infantry effectively supported by our artillery attacked the enemy position south of Torcy, and advanced our line. Two hundred and forty-two prisoners, of whom five were officers, and 19 machine guns, several automatic rifles and a quantity of other matériel were captured during the operation. Successive hostile counter-attacks broke down with losses.

"Last night our aviators were again successful in bombing the railroad station and yards at Conflans."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aside from the repulse of hostile raiding parties in the Vosges, General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday says that there is nothing to report from the American fronts.

"Section A—Aside from the repulse of hostile parties which attempted to raid our positions in the Vosges, there is nothing to report.

"Section B—The commander-in-chief has awarded the distinguished service cross to Private Joseph Lettman, field artillery, deceased, for the following act of gallantry: 'At Coulemelle, France, on April 27, 1918, under a heavy bombardment, he voluntarily went to the assistance of other soldiers who had been buried in a dug-out by enemy shell fire and was killed while engaged in this heroic action.'"

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German official report published on Thursday reads as follows:

"There is no change in the situation. Lively enemy activity has been displayed north of the Scarpe and on the Somme, west of Soissons and northwest of Rheims. The enemy's observers have again been seen on the Rheims Cathedral.

"During the night the artillery activity increased again on the rest of the front; also between the Aisne and the Marne in connection with infantry reconnaissance."

"On the east bank of the Meuse we carried out successful reconnaissance north of St. Mihiel. A strong enemy attack was repulsed."

LONDON, England (Friday).—Today's official statement reads:

"A raid attempted by the enemy Wednesday night against one of our posts in the neighborhood of Moyenneville, south of Arras, was repulsed with loss. A party of our troops carried out a successful daylight raid yesterday near Mericourt. It captured a few prisoners without suffering casualties."

"During the night our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the neighborhood of Rossignol Wood, southeast of Commeuourt. Casualties were inflicted upon the enemy in this neighborhood by our patrols."

The British War Office issued on Thursday a statement which reads as follows:

"By a successful minor operation during the night we gained possession of a hostile strong point west of Reux Berquin and captured a number of prisoners and some machine guns."

"The hostile artillery has been active at different points between Givency and Rebecq and with gas shells against the northwestern portion of the forest of Nieppe."

The night report says: "Casualties were inflicted on the enemy during the night in patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Boyelles."

"There is nothing further to report, except artillery activity by both sides on certain sectors."

PARIS, France (Friday).—Today's official statement reads:

"Northwest of Meudon, the French advanced their lines in Senecot Woods, and captured 100 prisoners."

"Between the Marne and the Ourcq a local operation was carried out south of Dammard, and the French took 22 prisoners."

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

The French War Office on Thursday issued the following statement:

"The activity of the artillery was rather lively south of the Aisne in the region of Coevures (north of Villers-Cotterets). In the Vosges we took prisoners in three raids."

The night report says: "There was no infantry activity. The artillery fire was intermittent on various sectors between the Oise and the Aisne."

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Thursday:

"During the day the fighting activity was normal along the front."

"North of Serre Valle (on the Adige) the garrison of a large enemy post was surprised by our assault troops and destroyed."

"On the slopes south of Col del Rosso, our patrols, after a brief struggle, invested the enemy's advanced posts, capturing 31 men and two machine guns. The enemy promptly replied by twice attacking in force our advanced line, but was sanguinarily repulsed."

"The number of prisoners captured on the 25th instant, during the operation of extending the bridgehead of Capo Sile, it has been ascertained, was eight officers and 501 of other ranks."

VIENNA, Austria (Friday).—The Austrian War Office issued on Thursday the following statement:

"Near Tezeca, in the valley of the Adige and the Zugna, Italian reconnoitering thrusts broke down."

"The hotly contested Col del Rosso

(between the Brenta and the Asiago), which had been taken by storm and then has been victoriously held since then throughout fighting of the heaviest character, was once more attacked after violent drumfire. It was a vain undertaking on the part of the enemy. All the attacks were dashed to pieces. The enemy suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded and left a great number of prisoners in our hands. "Near Ponte di Piave (just to the north of the Zenson bend) the Italians attempted to reach our banks in boats. These were shot to pieces."

GREEK ENTRY INTO WAR CELEBRATED

Notables Speak at Dinner Given by Lord Mayor of London at Mansion House

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The anniversary of the entry of Greece into the war was celebrated by a dinner at Mansion House last night at the invitation of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Winston Churchill, proposing the toast of the Greek Minister, said the arms of Greece were placed at the disposal of the Allies on two occasions, and explained why these opportunities were not taken.

From the resulting ruin Venizelos had risen and was rescuing the life, the interests and the honor of Greece. Nothing was more remarkable in the great man than the power to rebuild, and nothing was more rare.

Now well equipped, the national army had signaled its advent to the battlefields of Europe by an unmistakable martial victory over its most bitter antagonists.

M. Gannadius, the Greek Minister, said they could expect no sure peace in the Balkans if other than Balkan nations sought a footing there or if any Balkan nation pretended to a hegemony like Bulgaria. He criticized those who still believed in the Bulgarians and said the plain English of their pleadings was that Bulgaria should be satisfied at the expense of Greece and Serbia.

"We are convinced," he added, "that England, France and America are fighting for civilization, not for Bulgaria; for the foundation of liberty, not for the imposition of hegemony; for the self-determination of peoples, not for the recognition of the so-called historic, economic and strategic rights of predatory races."

BOSTON EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Foley, Miss Florence Luscomb, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton and others, addressed a special meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association at its headquarters, 167 Tremont Street, on Thursday evening. The meeting was planned in celebration of the suffrage vote in the United States Senate, but was carried through on behalf of the proposed suffrage amendment.

Ward 16, Roxbury, will be represented at the business meetings of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association during the coming year by Mrs. George C. Morton, Mrs. Job E. Gaskin, Miss Hilda A. Hedstrom, Miss Edith Emerson, Miss Katherine Puffer, Miss E. Mildred H. Wright, Mrs. Augustus Holzman, Mrs. George I. Fiske, Miss Eliza B. Ryan, Mrs. William T. Patch, Miss Ruby Allen, Miss Ruth Morse. They were elected at the annual district convention held this week.

It is planned to make it possible for every American soldier in the expeditionary forces to spend a large part of his spare time in school. During the period of demobilization after peace has been achieved, a large number of courses will be offered to prepare the soldiers to reenter civilian pursuits. Courses will range from those for illiterates, to law, engineering and various technical and professional studies.

INCREASED MAIL RATES ATTACKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The increased zone rates for second-class mail, which are to become effective next Monday, were attacked at a hearing today by a delegation of publishers of magazines, farm, trade and class journals.

E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, vice-president of the Agricultural Publications Associations, urged repeal of the zone system law, declaring that he opposed it as an American citizen and as a publisher and that "it means the ruin of the agricultural business."

"Are you willing," asked Representative Garner of Texas, "to pay a flat rate of postage sufficient to pay the cost of handling the publication in the mails?"

"Yes," replied the witness, "if you will appoint a commission that will formulate a fair basis of rates on the same business and class differentiation as the railroads have."

FRENCH ARMY CHANGES

PARIS, France (Friday).—Transfer to the reserve of General Sarraill, who was recalled last December as commander-in-chief of the Entente Allied operations in the Balkans, was announced in an official list of staff changes issued last night. Eight other major-generals and 10 brigadier-generals also are placed in reserve.

Among the officers promoted are: Brigadier-General Mordacq, head of the military cabinet of the Minister of War; Brig.-Gen. Maxime Weyand, former member of the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council and now assistant to General Foch, the Supreme Commander, and Brigadier-General Passaga. They are made major-generals.

RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has decided to accept the resignation of Frederic Delano of Chicago, as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, to permit him to take a commission with the army engineers for railway work in France.

REHABILITATION BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson yesterday signed the bill providing for the vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled soldiers and sailors.

THE POSITION IN SPANISH MOROCCO

Charges Made in Chamber That Moors in Large Numbers Are Being Steadily Armed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—The long expected debate on Spanish affairs in Morocco is in progress in the Chamber. A series of remarkable charges against the administration is being brought by Señor Marcelino Domingo, and there are frequent sensations. He said, for instance, that Spain had lost her prestige with the Moors and that the work to be done was one of civilization only, which the government does not realize. He declared that arms are being smuggled into the country, a statement which General Marina, War Minister, instantly denied.

Continuing, Señor Domingo said that the Spanish military authorities are being continually hoodwinked, and that the natives possessed quantities of bombs for hand throwing, which have been sent to them in tins, and which General Marina thought were canned tomatoes.

At this stage, the president of the Chamber intervened, and Señor Domingo undertook not to say anything that might be dangerous to the interests of Spain. Nevertheless, he immediately declared that on Mt. Mauro there are more than 30,000 Moors, perfectly equipped, and supplied with large quantities of hand grenades and inflammable gas. Silence upon these matters, he said, constituted a peril for Spain.

"I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that it is my duty to speak."

Afterward Señor Besada, Finance Minister, arose and made a conventional defensive speech, which was much applauded by the Center and Right. He defended the army, saying that it would be failing in its duty if it were capable of a single one of the charges which Señor Domingo had brought against it, adding that the words the Barcelona Deputy had used were compromising to the country.

Señor Domingo, however, arose again and reaffirmed all that he had said.

ORGANIZING SCHOOL SYSTEM OVERSEAS

CLEVELAND, O.—In a response to a telegram from Anson Phelps Stokes of New York, representing the American University Union in France, asking Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools, to become one of a commission of three United States educators to organize a school and system for United States soldiers overseas, the Cleveland Board of Education yesterday granted Dr. Spaulding a year's leave of absence.

It is planned to make it possible for every American soldier in the expeditionary forces to spend a large part of his spare time in school. During the period of demobilization after peace has been achieved, a large number of courses will be offered to prepare the soldiers to reenter civilian pursuits. Courses will range from those for illiterates, to law, engineering and various technical and professional studies.

LORD PIRRIE ON SHIPBUILDING YARDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Lord Pirrie, in a statement, signifies his appreciation of the national shipbuilding yards, but announces his intention not to commence actual construction at the national yards until their completion, diverting for the time being the units of the first nine fabricated ships manufactured at bridge and other structural engineering works to private shipbuilding yards, as the best means of speeding tonnage production until the completion of the national yards.

The progress made at national yards, the statement says, is remarkable, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. They will form a great asset to the nation, and substantially increase the merchant shipping output.

HOW THE GERMANS BOMBED A HOSPITAL

Service of the United Press Association

AN ATLANTIC PORT (Thursday).—How several German airmen attacked and destroyed a British hospital, killing 37 defenseless persons, including three nurses, and injured thrice that number, was told today by Col. G. H. Andrews of Vancouver, B. C.

The colonel, who went to France as a chaplain with the first Canadian expeditionary force, arrived here on a Canadian steamer with a score of other Canadian and British officers.

"I was conversing at a hospital in a little French town called Boulogne," said Andrews. "This place handled about 30,000 patients a month, and on one day established a record of 2600. Every night the Red Cross markings were brightly illuminated with searchlights, so there would be no possibility of mistaking the building's identity."

"On the night of May 29, several of us who were lounging outside heard the unmistakable bee-like drone of German aero motors. Looking up we saw a plane rapidly descending."

"Suddenly a bomb struck squarely on the roof of the main building. It tore through the upper stories, overturning several cots, and exploded squarely in a room where two or three doctors, two nurses and several order-

lies were at work. All those in the room, including the patient, were blown to atoms.

"Other bombs were dropped and the building caught fire. Most of the stairways were destroyed, so that we had great difficulty in removing the helpless patients."

"As we struggled to save these poor fellows, two of the German machines swooped low and began to hammer away at us with their machine guns."

"A great many who escaped the bombs and flames were done for by the machine guns."

"There were at least two, and probably several more enemy planes in the raid. Our aviators finally drove them off."

GREEK ENTRANCE IN WAR OBSERVED

Speakers at Dinner at Boston City Club Tell of What Hellenic People Have Done for World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—At the Boston City Club on Thursday evening, the Boston council of the American Hellenic Society held a dinner to celebrate the first anniversary of the entrance of Greece into the war on the side of the Allies. Prof. William F. Harris, president, and Alexander Whiteside had charge of the program of after-dinner speaking. The speakers, who included

Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, Rear-Admiral Spencer S. Wood and Prof. L. J. A. Mercier, found their inspiration in the general idea that modern Greece, in taking up the gage of battle for democracy, was only carrying out the purposes of the men who, under the command of Leonidas defended Thermopylae, and of the people who, under the guidance of Themistocles, saved the civilization of Europe from the military despotism of the Persian monarchs. References made to the policies of Premier Venizelos in critical moments of recent years, were warmly applauded.

Professor Harris spoke highly of the 200,000 Greeks who have joined the armies of the Allies; paid a tribute to Premier Venizelos; and expressed the hope that Mr. Venizelos would have the opportunity to apply his talents not only in the war, but in the problems which are to come up for settlement afterwards.

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge said that the victory which is to be won by the Allies will be due to the teaching, the inspiration, and the ideals which have come down from Greek thought of the past. "It is these," he said, "which brought the renaissance to Europe and gave free institutions to America and to the liberty-loving states of the world."

The Cracow newspaper describes the treaty as a "scandalous document, showing the treachery of the Bolsheviks and the baseness of the Germans."

It gives the gist of the eight articles of the agreement, as follows: First—The Polish policy shall be conducted by Germany.

Second—The Russian Government pledges itself not to interfere with the organization of Poland.

Third—The Russian Government may keep in touch with democratic and revolutionary clubs in Poland through agitators known to the German Information Bureau.

Fourth—The sending of agitators to Germany and Austria shall be suspended by the Russian Government.

Fifth—Russia shall exercise strict vigilance over Polish national groups so as to prevent them from enlisting in the Russian territorial army.

Sixth—Russia shall consider violation of the frontiers of Lithuania and the Ukraine by Polish troops as a declaration of war on Germany and Austria-Hungary, and shall aid in crushing such troops.

Seventh—Russia shall prevent Russian citizens from investing their own or French, British or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

Eight—Russia pledges itself to recognize the eventual new state of things to be created by Germany and Austria in Poland and to defend it against Russia's former allies.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday).—The French Parliament is considering today the question of the celebration of Independence Day by the French troops. It has already been decided the day shall be observed by Senate and Chamber.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 34.

Number that have voted in favor, 13. Number that have voted against, 1. Number that have yet to vote, 34. Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 11.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

VON KUEHLMANN'S PEACE POLICY

Washington Diplomatic Circles See in Foreign Minister's Speech Expected Enemy Action Following Austrian Rout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The speech of Dr. von Kuehlmann, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Imperial German Government, laying the responsibility upon Russia for the war and declaring that peace could be secured by diplomatic negotiations as well as by force of arms, has been received in Administration and diplomatic circles with the same measure of discredit that has accompanied previous official pronouncements on the subject from Berlin.

It is considered here that the Foreign Minister, having some notion that the Allies are ready to cast Russia overboard in the consideration of peace plans, aimed to strike a popular chord in the Entente countries by himself making Russia the scapegoat. But, as it is explained here, he has known too well what the Allies have done to the war to be deceived by any such falsehood as Dr. von Kuehlmann has uttered.

But apart from anything the Foreign Minister says, the only point of interest here lies in the fact that he made the utterance as usual at a critical time in the affairs of the Central Empires. The United States Government and those of the Entente have learned by experience to look for peace talk from Berlin either before or following some great military movement. In the present instance it has come almost coincidentally with the ignominious rout of the Austrian Army.

But nevertheless, some ministers here are prone to see more or less significance in what Dr. von Kuehlmann says. This is true particularly of Minister Michailovitch of Serbia, the little nation that was made the immediate cause of the war for which Germany had so long planned. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Thursday, he said:

"Germany again speaks of peace. Dr. von Kuehlmann, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in very adroit fashion, offers two forms of compromise as basis for a world peace. These are as follows:

"Russia is responsible for the world war. Why not?"

"Russia today is dumb, she has no one to defend her. The Entente cannot easily forgive her for having abandoned the struggle and for having placed the Allies in a difficult position by rendering the present offensive on the western front possible. Dr. von Kuehlmann counts upon this bad disposition of the Entente and finds that one can say without fear of contradiction as the result of realizations that the deeper we go into the causes of this war, the clearer it becomes that the power which planned and desired the war was Russia. After four years of war, Germany has at last found that people principally guilty of the war, and Dr. von Kuehlmann proposes that every one should split upon it and should now be reconciled with each other. What cynicism!"

"Peace should be founded on historic rights. This clause, at first view a most innocent one, shows all the danger of the German peace offensive. According to those rights Belgium will be independent and it might even be possible to discuss Alsace-Lorraine. But, according to the same historic rights, Austria-Hungary would be inviolable, and as far as Bulgaria is concerned, one might easily invoke the treaty of San Stefano, and that is exactly the principal aim of Germany to preserve the Hamburg-Bagdad connection already established through the intermediary of her allies. But as the importance of the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian questions has awakened the attention of the Allies and the United States, and as the solution of these questions in the spirit of the principles espoused by the German plan, Dr. von Kuehlmann offers the formula of 'historic rights' as a bait to attract the Allies.

"Dr. von Kuehlmann, despite the brilliant success of our (the German) army, no longer believes in a military victory, but considers that to put an end to the war one must take refuge in diplomatic pourparlers, and thus when everybody knows that the Allies demand the reconstruction of and indemnities in Belgium, the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine, the liberty and independence of the Jugo-Slavs (in union with a reconstructed Serbia), the Tzacho-Slovaks and the Poles and the self-determination of all the peoples, great and small, the German thinks that peace ought to be assured by means of secret diplomatic pourparlers.

"This last German peace offensive, for the first time, betrays the fact that Germany no longer believes in victory by force of arms, and that, on that account, she tries to obtain it by other means. This is the reason why we should have greater faith than ever in our final victory by force of arms and by justice."

Le Matin on Kuehlmann Incident
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Le Matin is of the opinion that Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, must have received secret instructions to efface the impression made by the Kaiser's military and mystic speech, but that carried away by his feelings against the general staff, he let out the truth, which it is too late for him to recall, that the German general staff is deceiving the German people into believing that it has power to dictate terms of peace as the result of military victories. The effect which the speech has already had in

Austria-Hungary will be followed, in Le Matin's opinion, by a large section of German public opinion being forced to give careful thought to what von Kuehlmann's confession means.

Speech Must Have Been Authorized
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Westminster Gazette says:

"The notion that von Kuehlmann is a clumsy speaker who has blundered into saying things which he did not mean, or which were not authorized by his superiors, may be altogether dismissed. No Foreign Secretary in Germany would dream of making a statement on public and military operations without submitting every word of it to the High Command and obtaining their indorsement of it down to the last letter.

"If von Kuehlmann spoke as he did, it was because the military authorities desired him so to speak and because they thought it necessary to break to the German people the news that the speedy and decisive victory, which a few weeks ago they were themselves promising, is not now within their grasp.

"The Chancellor's explanations, and still more, the circulation officially in neutral countries of Herr Naumann's speech, which followed von Kuehlmann's, confirm this explanation. The German people have in mind the Kaiser's speeches, loud boastings and confident promises which followed the first stages of the western offensive. To be suddenly told the truth and have to face the fact that the war may be greatly prolonged and that the great general staff does not see its way to victory is a stupendous shock after the hopes that have been encouraged."

Von Kuehlmann Speaks Again
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Dr. von Kuehlmann made a second declaration regarding his Monday speech in the Reichstag main committee on Wednesday, affirming that there could be no question of his having bound himself to the idea of a long war. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that the Vorwaerts was entirely mistaken in assuming that his original speech reflected the view of the entire government and military authorities and denies that the latter were consulted.

Rumors of the foreign secretary's resignation have been current, but the German papers now incline to predict that the incident is closed.

In the Reichstag on Tuesday, a minority Socialist spokesman declared that the Pan-Germans had again triumphed and asked why preface was not abandoned and von Ludendorff, Germany's real ruler, put in the Chancellor's place.

MUNICIPAL COAL YARD FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston city councilmen are determined that the city establish a municipal coal yard for the emergency distribution of fuel next winter. Get the coal, is the mandate of Councilmen James A. Watson, Francis J. W. Ford, John J. Attridge, Henry E. Hazen and Daniel W. Lane.

The five councilmen compose the municipal committee on the supply of necessities. They are making preparations today for the meeting, which may be held next Tuesday, at 3 o'clock when Mayor Peters and James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator, will be asked to be present to consider the proposition.

By unanimous vote the committee on necessities passed the following resolution: "That it is the sense of the committee that an emergency coal yard should be established for the distribution of coal to the citizens of Boston, if coal can be procured; and that the Mayor and Fuel Administrator Storrow be requested to confer with the committee at the earliest opportunity."

FALSIFIED STORIES OF RUSSIAN ATROCITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further revelations by Dr. Muehlon, the director of the Krupp Company, who is in Switzerland, showing that Germany falsified stories of Russian atrocities during the early days of the war, are summarized in a dispatch today from Bern.

According to Dr. Muehlon, the commission of cabinet officers sent to East Prussia to investigate, returned without evidence of atrocities and with a report that the population spoke in terms of praise of the conduct of the Russian soldiers.

Dr. Muehlon also is quoted as saying that in August, 1914, high German officials boasted that Germany possessed the means of destroying Russia without a single battle, by inciting revolution, and that the German plan also included the "liberation" of Finland and the Baltic countries, the pretended reinstatement of Poland as a kingdom; the turning over of Bessarabia to Rumania and the giving of the Caucasian territories and Persia to Turkey.

SUFFRAGE VOTE AGAIN DEFERRED

Filibustering Tactics Used by Opponents—Motion Upholding Amendment Withdrawn by Supporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The tactics by which the opponents of the suffrage amendment in the Senate succeeded in postponing its consideration on Thursday had all the earmarks of a well-organized and determined filibuster. In other words, the opponents of the measure showed strong disposition to talk all summer if the supporters of the amendment had insisted on its consideration. The filibuster cohort was led by senators who are well-known bulwarks of the Democratic Party, including Minority Leader Senator Martin of Virginia, Senator Underwood of Alabama and Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, whose talking capacity is matter for special consideration in a test of endurance.

When the Senate convened on Thursday morning the supporters of the amendment had, it appears, exactly the necessary two-thirds without one vote to spare. Little or no time would have been necessary for debate, so that the argument of holding up the important military bill pending before the Senate is no argument at all. Due notice had been given that the amendment would be called up and both sides had mustered all their available forces, but it occurred to the opponents of the measure that it would not be fair to ignore the absence of Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who, it was claimed by the opponents of the amendment, had deserved well of his country, in consideration for which his friends of the opposition demanded that the other side should pair two senators with the Senator from Kentucky now in Baltimore on account of some indisposition. Now this was tantamount to conceding a victory to the opposition, which, it was claimed, would show a very courteous disposition on the part of the suffrage senators, but which would have effectually disposed of woman suffrage as an issue in this session of Congress. To do this, it was explained by the chairman of the committee, would be tantamount to reason to the case, and was therefore the last thing that the opposition should in reason expect.

There is no parliamentary rule in the Senate which compels that an absent senator should be paired. The practice is merely a gentlemanly agreement, arranged by senators among themselves, and the chairman of the committee, Senator Jones of New Mexico, explained that he could not reasonably ask any of his followers to forgo their right to vote on an issue of such importance simply because Senator James was absent from the chamber. As the amendment requires a two-thirds majority, it would be necessary to deprive two supporters of the amendment of their vote in order to extend the desired courtesy to Senator James.

A significant feature of the filibuster was that it was led by Senator Underwood of Alabama, who only a few days ago attempted to introduce into the Senate a "gag" rule which would make a filibuster impossible. In explanation of this apparent inconsistency, supporters of the amendment intimated that at that time the Senator from Alabama had some assurance that the Senator from Kentucky would by this time be present in the chamber. A signal illustration of a certain mode of reasoning, similar, it is claimed, to that indulged in by the Senator from Alabama, is found in the prediction made by Senator Reed in a filibustering speech on the suffrage amendment to the effect that the nation would soon call on the women to labor and make greater sacrifices for the cause of democracy.

Although the opponents of the amendment won a victory in the Senate on Thursday, it was by no means a glorious one. After the opposition had shown their hand in unmistakable fashion, Senator Jones, in charge of the amendment, withdrew his motion for its consideration. This was done, he explained, in the interests of patriotism and in order that the suffrage senators should not appear before the country as obstructing the passage of an important appropriation necessary to support the American troops in Europe. That this will redound to their credit is undoubted.

The developments of Thursday leave the suffrage forces as strong as they were before. In withdrawing his motion, Senator Jones conditioned his action on the understanding that the amendment be taken up as soon as the appropriation bills are out of the way, but this means that there will be no action till after the recess to begin on July 4. That the fight will be as bitter as it is now is taken for granted, but it will be for the third

time in this session, and the measure will be disposed of.

There is no gainsaying that the women suffragists, many of whom had come to Washington hoping to see the amendment passed, were gravely disappointed. The women who wore the pink badges of the anti-suffragists were correspondingly pleased, although even they could not be wholly satisfied with a victory won through the voluntary giving way by the leader of the suffrage senators in the interests of patriotism and the speech of Senator Reed which made such action expedient.

There is a disposition in some quarters to blame the President for not asserting himself more vigorously on behalf of the amendment. One of those who take this position is Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party. "We face," she said, "this second postponement of a vote on suffrage only because President Wilson failed to work with sufficient earnestness and determination for the amendment." On this, however, the general impression is that the President has done all he could reasonably be expected to do.

Dudley Field Malone of New York, who resigned his Administration appointment as a protest against the attitude of the Democratic Party toward this issue, said: "The responsibility for further delay in the passage of the suffrage amendment rests upon President Wilson and the Democratic Party. Every one in and out of Congress knows that whenever the President puts the full power of his Administration behind a measure, it goes through; and, until the President puts a stop to the stupid tactics of some of the leaders of his party, the suffrage amendment will not pass. Last week the President made an eloquent plea for suffrage for the women of the world, but today he missed a great chance to give suffrage to the women of the United States. The President himself has said that he cannot hope to fully advocate democracy abroad until a real democracy is established at home."

Senator Curtis said: "I regret that the opponents on the other side of the House felt called upon to filibuster against this measure of democratic reform. There was no obstruction on our side of the House; we were ready for the vote, and wanted it."

PAPER AND PULP WAGES INCREASED

Advance of Ten Cents an Hour, With Equal Pay for Men and Women Doing Same Work, Announced by Labor Board

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Award of a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour for workers in the wood pulp and news-print paper industry, with equal pay for men and women doing the same work, was announced today by the War Labor Board, which at the same time made public a letter signed by Joint Chairmen Taft and Walsh to the Federal Trade Commission recommending that "in simple justice to the parties in interest," news-print paper prices recently fixed be reconsidered to determine whether there should be a further increase to cover the advanced cost of production.

The wage advances are binding upon 19 companies and affect the membership of eight unions. The new scales, running from 25 to 33 cent over schedules established in October 1917, give inside day workers the lowest rate of 38 cents per hour, increased for more skilled trades to a maximum of 50 cents per hour for mechanical repair men. Eight hours are made a day for mill workers and nine hours for employees outdoors, with time and a half for overtime. An arrangement is made for revision of the scales on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year in accordance with the rise or decline of commodity prices.

A minimum of 3.1 cents a pound for news-print paper was fixed June 19 by the Federal Trade Commission, the previous figure having been three cents.

The Labor Board declares the new scale is based entirely upon increased cost of living. It orders recognition of the rights of workers to organize, and fixes four holidays for each year—July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. A recommendation is made for an investigation by the workers and employers, which will classify types of work in the mills and establish differentials in wages within six months.

TAX AMENDMENT TO THIRD READING

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Favors the Proposition to Permit Classification of Property in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Tax reformers won an important victory when the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, on Thursday, ordered to a third reading a proposed article of amendment to the state constitution, permitting the classification of property within the Commonwealth for purposes of taxation. When the amendment becomes incorporated in the organic law, it will remove the ancient obstacle caused by the presence of the word "proportional" in the tax provisions of the constitution. Thursday's vote on advancing the amendment was 129 yeas and 87 nays.

Late in the debate on the subject, Delegate Walcott of Cambridge raised the initiative and referendum issue once more. He fully believed in eliminating the word "proportional" because of its restrictions upon progressive taxation, but he could not vote for it unless assured that the power to exempt property from taxation, contained in the amendment, would not be made the "plaything of the initiative and referendum." No such assurance was given, but Delegate Walker of Brookline, a leader in the initiative and referendum movement, spoke warmly in defense of the tax amendment.

As passed to a third reading the amendment reads as follows, exactly as reported favorably by the Committee on Taxation:

"Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the General Court to impose and levy all manner of reasonable taxes, assessments, rates, duties, imposts and excises within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth; provided, however, that in the taxation of property, all property of the same class, subjected to taxation, shall be assessed at the same rate or rates throughout the Commonwealth, or the division thereof by or for which the tax is imposed, and that all excises shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth."

Compensation Plan

Convention Defeats Proposal for State to Pay School Property Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Without a roll-call, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today defeated the proposed article of amendment to the State Constitution to require the Commonwealth to compensate cities and towns for loss of taxes on property of educational institutions. A rising vote gave 45 in favor and 101 against.

Mr. Cox of Boston, a dissenter from the report of the Committee on Taxation, said that the proposition would force upon the Legislature the question, not only of making good the loss of taxes, but of imposing taxes, which would include all parochial schools and charitable institutions.

There was an earnest debate in the convention on Thursday on the article. Delegate Good of Cambridge defended the proposition on behalf of the Committee on Taxation. Seven members of the committee dissented from the favorable report, namely, Messrs. Cox of Boston, Trefry of Marblehead, Adams of Concord, Flye of Holbrook, Tilton of Springfield, Fitz-Randolph of Nantucket and Richardson of Ayer.

Harvard University was cited as an example of the burden a large educational institution might be to a community in the way of tax abatements. Mr. Good said that two-fifths of the land area of Cambridge is occupied by institutions of grade higher than high schools, the value being more than \$51,000,000. Delegate Underhill, of Somerville, thought the amendment would establish a precedent for reimbursing communities for exempting machinery from taxation in the future.

The convention today advanced to a third reading a proposed amendment to enable the Legislature to take a recess of 30 days during January or February, in any year, in order that legislative committees may be free to consider pending legislation without interruption. Resolutions providing for limited and biennial sessions of the Legislature were rejected.

A resolution to prevent the Commonwealth, extending its credit to

private interests was recommended to the Committee on State Finance. The Boston Elevated Act, passed by the recent Legislature, and placing the state credit behind the road, has created a technical difficulty in regard to the proposed constitutional amendment.

NORRIS "RIDER" AND QUESTION OF UNITED STATES GOING DRY

(Continued from page one)

majority of the committee desires to see done, as the present clause, from its practical results, is considered much more favorable to the prohibition. Senators Norris and Shepard take this view. They anticipate a bitter fight from the strong propaganda now being carried on, but they declare that they are sure of victory.

Prohibition Needed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An interesting comment on the fears expressed by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that prohibition would be "an experiment" fraught with "serious risk" to the program of ship deliveries was the following letter written by the Great Lakes Engineering Company of Detroit to Mr. Hurley and Bainbridge Colby of the board, submitted by S. S. Kresge in evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate in its hearing of the Jones prohibition amendment of the Agricultural Emergency Bill, affirming that the company's program could only be put through if prohibition were retained:

"We have shipbuilding plants in Detroit, Ecorse and Ashtabula, and know positively that the morale and efficiency of our men have been improved by the change from the so-called wet to dry conditions.

"At the conference of our executive officers, general managers and superintendents, serious objections were raised by all present to modification in any way of the prohibition laws now in effect in this State.

"If any statutory permission is given for sale of beer and light wines in the neighborhood of our yards, it will positively imperil the program for delivery of ships we have promised to the Shipping Board.

"We are confident that a large majority of our employees would concur in this expression of opinion.

"Prohibition has had such signal success in benefiting ship construction in Michigan, that similar legislation is absolutely required in our opinion to enable the Shipping Board to carry out the war program for output."

"We are firmly in favor of the Jones amendment of the Food Emergency Bill. (Signed)

"GREAT LAKES ENGINEERING CO., John R. Russell, President."

TEN THOUSAND OUT IN BRIDGEPORT STRIKE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Nearly 10,000 machinists and toolmakers were on strike from the various manufacturing plants engaged in war work in this city Thursday, the original number of union men having been added to by several thousand sympathizers. As yet there has been no definite action taken by either the strikers or the manufacturers to bring about an agreement.

Whether the men will remain out until their employers grant their demands, or will rely on the investigation by the War Labor Board, and return to work immediately, will be decided this afternoon, when they will gather at a mass meeting to hear the report of Samuel Lavit, business agent of the Bridgeport union, who on Thursday was in conference with members of the Taft-Walsh board.

Among the large manufacturing plants affected by the strike are the Remington Arms-U. M. C. Company, the Liberty Ordnance Company and the American-British Company.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK IS REPORT

A GULF PORT—Private advices have been received here to the effect that the British steamship Atlantian has been torpedoed and sunk. There were no casualties, the report says, but no date or place of the disaster is given. The ship was laden with munitions.

MILK COSTS MORE SAY CONTRACTORS

Distributors Join With Producers in Effort to Show Regional Commission That the Price Should Be Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Milk contractors in Boston joined today with the New England Milk Producers Association in seeking to show the New England Regional Milk Commission that consumers should pay higher rates in the next few months because of alleged increase in the cost of operating nearly all departments of the business. The producers appeared before the commission on Thursday, giving reports on the crop outlook and claimed the sudden partial failure of the crops would make it impossible for the farmers to get sufficient hay and corn from their land to keep their herds at full strength.

John F. Cusick of D. Whiting & Sons said that the freight rates on milk were advanced Tuesday so that the minimum charge now is 50 cents a can. He declared that on July 1 milk distributors would pay drivers an increase of 25 per cent in wages, which, he said, was equal to one quarter of a cent per quart on the present price of milk. Mr. Cusick urged the commission to request the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts to make a survey of milk freight rates and milk equipment stations, with a view to obtaining more efficient distribution of milk care in Boston.

The commission, in dealing with the advance of milk freight rates, requested the milk dealers and producers to designate a representative who with a member of the commission will go to Washington to obtain, if possible, from the federal railroad authorities suspension of the increase in milk freight rates pending investigation.

Richard Patton, secretary of the Producers Association, said that the National Association of Milk Producers had already filed a protest against the new rates, and that sectional associations would take similar action. Distributors filed with the commission statements of the cost of milk distributed in Boston, together with profit and loss accounts, and included estimates of the cost of distribution of milk in Boston for the next three months.

The commission expects to close its hearing today, and to render a decision on milk rates early next week that will cover the months of July and August and September.

NAVAL DAY EVENTS ON CHARLES RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for navy day on Saturday afternoon in the Charles River Basin indicate a program replete with interesting athletic events, prominent among which will be a 10-oar cutter race in which 15 boats are entered.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department has expressed regret that he will be unable to attend, but it is expected that Governor Milliken of Maine, Governor Keyes of New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Mayor Peters of Boston, Brigadier-General Ruckman in command of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush of Portsmouth, N. H., will be special guests of Rear Admiral Wood.

LONG SENTENCE FOR AN ARMY DESERTER

AYER, Mass.—A 25-year prison sentence was announced by the military authorities today in the case of Robert J. McGowan of Manchester, N. H., a soldier who resurfaced from the guard house at Camp Devens in April after his trial by court-martial for being absent without leave, larceny and refusing to obey orders. He is still at large. Dennis J. Gallagher of Cambridge, found guilty of being absent without leave, was given three years.

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Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston

Store Open All Day
Tomorrow (Saturday)

Many Special Values
in Summertime
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AMERICA'S LEADER
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
Are Made to Stand the Wear
Beware of Imitations Look on the Wrapper for TRADE BEADED MARK
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS
UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.
Original Manufacturers
ACQUIN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



ONE thing which you can conscientiously continue to eat as freely as before the war is chocolate. There is plenty of it.

Huyler's
Assorted Chocolates
(War Candies Package)

are candies of a character approved by the Food Administration.

\$1.00 per lb.

No matter where you travel—mountains, seashore, city or country—you find a Huyler's store or Huyler's agency convenient.

BARCELONA LACKS SUPPLY OF COTTON

Expected Shipments Did Not Come From United States — One Cause Given as to Delay Is Agreement With France

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent.

BARCELONA, Spain.—A situation of the gravest possible character has arisen through the virtual failure, now almost complete, of the supply of cotton from the United States. Upon this supply the greater and most important part of the industry of Barcelona and the surrounding Catalonian towns virtually depends. This industry has been great, thriving, and increasing, and in Barcelona alone about 150,000 workers are said to be engaged in it.

Since the beginning of the war, though at different periods there have been crises as the consequence of the interruption of the supply of cotton from abroad owing to different causes, these have generally been short lived and have been surmounted, so that on the whole, with cotton goods so much in demand abroad as the result of the war, and the interference with manufactures in belligerent countries, the Barcelona manufacturers have been doing well.

The most difficult experience they had was when the United States, for reasons that were explained at the time, stopped supplies for a short period. The Barcelona mills were then partially closed, several of the manufacturers declared they would have to go on very short time with a limited number of machines, the working hours being limited proportionately to the supply of cotton, and the greatest anxiety prevailed.

But at this period the commercial agreements of Spain with foreign countries of the allied group were being opened up, an understanding was reached with the United States in the matter for a regular supply, and it seemed that all cause for anxiety in the future was removed. But now it has arisen again, and in a more acute form than previously.

At the same time it is stated that in spite of the commercial agreements, there has been a suspension by the United States Government of licenses to ship cotton to Spain.

This, it is thought, may be due to the submarine difficulty, but some suggest that delays by Spain in putting into full working order her commercial agreement with France, are responsible, the United States making it clear, at the time that this convention was arranged, that it was backing up France in the matter, and that any failure on the part of Spain to comply with her obligations would be taken by the United States as a breach also of the convention between her and Spain. How far this may have been the cause of the existing situation is not known, but it is generally felt that the submarines are the root cause of the present difficulty.

Recently Señor Cambo, the Minister of Works, who has only just resigned, took a somewhat remarkable step. Being the chief of the Catalonian representatives in the Cortes and the only one in the Cabinet, a special responsibility seemed to devolve upon him to guard the interests of his region now so dangerously menaced. It seemed right to him, therefore, that in order to insure a regular service of cargo vessels between Spain and the United States, he should take the step of entering into negotiations with the German Government with the object of securing from the latter safe conducts for the vessels belonging to such a service and engaged in this particular traffic.

This was obviously a desperate measure to take, inasmuch as the Germans have been sinking every Spanish ship they can find, including even those engaged on the Spanish coastal trade, with no excuse and with an utter disregard of humanity, and that Spain is boiling with indignation at these continual offenses against a neutral that has always been friendly. Moreover, the Spanish Government is understood to have been putting extreme pressure on Germany with a view to exacting compensation for past injuries, and guarantees against future repetitions.

The Spanish demands as usual do not even appear to have been received with ordinary courtesy or diplomatic attention, and a situation amounting to an impasse has obviously been reached, from which the only way out is a rupture in diplomatic relations. If Germany will not desist from sinking Spanish ships, and having sunk them will not even discuss the matter, there is only one thing to be done, and that is to go to the aid of the United States by the only way out, which is to go to the aid of the United States by the only way out, which is to go to the aid of the United States by the only way out.

The Patriotic Footwear for Summer is "White"

Cool Comfortable Stylish

A Dainty Shoe of Fine White Fabric that wears and whitens like canvas, yet so much smarter looking.

(Price the same as canvas)

Also helps conserve the much needed supply of leather

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.
40-51 TEMPLE PLACE
J. P. & N. CO.

WAR STAMP DRIVE ENTERS LAST DAY

Massachusetts Away Behind Its Objective of 1,000,000 Pledges, but State Director Is Confident of Final Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—With returns far from being complete Massachusetts enters upon the last day of its war savings stamps campaign about 200,000 short of the 1,000,000 pledges sought.

Robert F. Herrick, state director of the campaign, however, is confident that the State will do its duty, though he expresses the opinion that when the returns are all in the full quota is not likely to be exceeded by very much. Boston still is lagging behind in comparison with most of the other cities and towns, with only slightly more than half of its quota obtained.

This is National War Savings Pledge Day, and it is thought that a great many people were waiting until today to make their pledges for stamps. Two rallies were scheduled for today on Boston Common, one from 12:30 until 2:30, at which the speakers are Lieut. Andre Morize and

Sailor Henry J. Ryan, and the other from 3 until 4:30, with Claffin Davis, an ambulance driver in France, and Lieut. A. A. Gathemann, U. S. N., as speakers. The Boston Athletic Club also is to hold a rally starting at Boston Common late this afternoon and ending at the clubhouse this evening with an entertainment by prominent theatrical stars now playing in Boston.

Miss Dorothy Howard is in charge of a rally at the Suffolk County Court House in Pemberton Square between 1 and 1:30 p. m. Judge Michael J. Murray, W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Mrs. M. A. Mahan, attorney, are the speakers.

Former Governor Walsh, former Mayor Fitzgerald, Postmaster Murray, Lieutenant Gathemann and Simon Swig will address open-air rallies in Roxbury this evening. These rallies will be held at Grove Hall, 7 p. m.; Cranford and Harold streets, 8 p. m.; Warren and Washington streets, 9 p. m.; Roxbury-Crossing, 9:30 p. m.

Other meetings scheduled for the close of the campaign are:

Charlestown — Polk School, 9:30 a. m. W. W. Dearborn.

Cambridge — Page & Shaw Co., 12:30 p. m. Sapper J. L. Pinfold, Private LaFay.

North Adams — Mass meeting, evening today on Boston Common.

Amesbury Square, 7 p. m., Sergt. Nelson Byrne.

ADVANCE URGED IN TEACHERS' PAY

Principals of Philadelphia's Public Schools Ask Board of Education to Provide Relief—Teaching Force Disintegrating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The question of teachers' salaries, which for a long time has been agitated by the instructors of the public schools of this city, was the feature of a meeting held on Tuesday under the auspices of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association.

The conference was made up of public school principals and a representation in the form of a resolution to the Board of Education asking for increases in salaries was favorably acted upon. Some interesting details of the pay received by teachers was brought out at the meeting. It was stated, for instance, that teachers in the elementary schools start at \$11 a week and work up to \$19 a week only after 10 years' work and study. In the high schools, women start at \$13 a week and in 10 years receive \$34 a week, while men start in at \$15 and are advanced to \$38.

Except for the \$50 bonus granted

last January, the teachers have received no increase since 1912. It is admitted by the board that salaries have not advanced with living conditions, but thus far no remedy has been proposed. At present many teachers are forced to take other employment during the summer in order to make up their expenses. When it is considered that with, possibly, no exceptions, all of these teachers, in addition to paying for the increased cost of living, are buying Liberty bonds, and in other ways supporting the war, their present predicament is readily understood. The resolutions adopted by the principals is as follows:

"Whereas, the increased cost of living under war conditions is making it impossible for Philadelphia teachers to meet their legitimate expenses, and whereas, since teachers are readily finding more remunerative employment elsewhere than in our schools, the disintegration of the teaching force is threatened; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Public Education be requested to give the teachers an educational bonus from September, 1918, to January, 1919, and also a considerable increase in their remuneration for the year 1919.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Board of Public Education with an urgent request that immediate and favorable action be taken, as the situation confronting the teachers is serious."

ALABAMA WAR ON ILLITERACY

Five Thousand Men Found in the State Subject to Draft Who Cannot Read or Write

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Plans have been completed by the Alabama Illiteracy Commission and Alabama Council of Defense for a complete organization of the State with the intention of reaching as many illiterates of the State as possible before they are called into military service. There are 5000 white men subject to draft who are unable to read and write, and 10 per cent of the white men already drafted are illiterate.

Each county in the State will be visited by one of the organizers, all of whom have volunteered their services during the summer months.

J. W. Robinson, probate judge of Covington County, has sent letters to each probate judge, telling of the surprising results in Covington, where many white men were taught in five weeks to read and write, and asking the judge to assist in the campaign.

Each county organization will consist of a county manager, working under a central committee.

Food cooked with MAZOLA tastes better



EVERY member of the family likes fried potatoes, doughnuts, crullers, pastries and other good things cooked with Mazola.

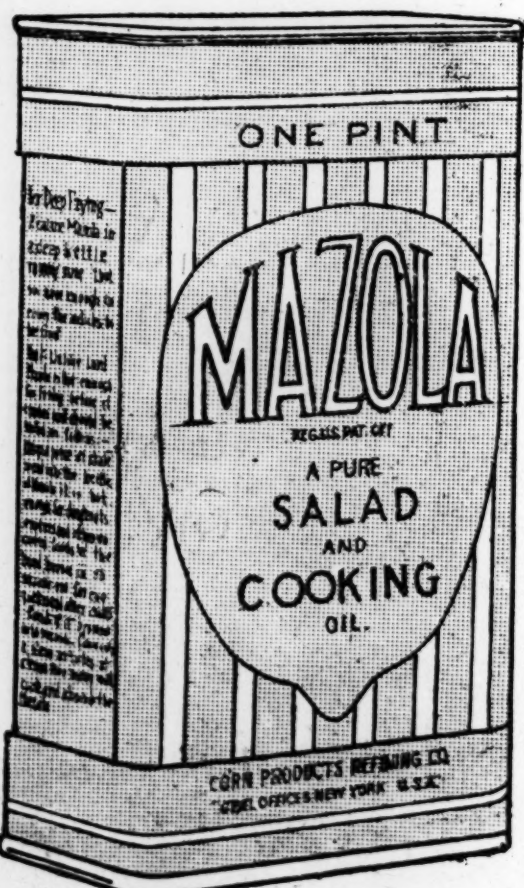
Mazola, the sweet, wholesome oil from Indian corn, appeals to the most discriminating taste.

It is used so much hotter than butter or lard that it never soaks into the food.

Mazola doesn't take up odors or flavors. No smell of burning fat is imparted to food cooked in Mazola. There is no waste. You can use it over and over again—even if you fry onions or fish in it.

Being an oil and not a solid fat, Mazola requires no melting. It is ready to use. Quantities can be measured exactly. It saves time—results are always satisfactory, and there is no waste.

As a salad dressing—delicate in flavor—many people believe Mazola equals the best olive oil, and is better than ordinary olive oils. It is also easier to mix. And it saves fats.



LAYER OR LOAF CAKE

¾ cup Mazola 1½ level teaspoonfuls baking powder
1 cup sugar ¼ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
½ cup milk Flavoring to taste

1½ cups flour—measured after sifting
Cream Mazola and sugar, add beaten yolks, sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add alternately with the milk. When well mixed fold in the stiffly beaten whites and flavoring. Start baking in a very hot oven, reduce after two minutes and finish baking slowly. Test center with a tooth pick.

If you want to be sure of a pure, golden oil—always the same, delicate and delicious for all cooking and salad uses—see that you get Mazola. Mazola is always uniform. Its preparation is scientific and exact.

For sale in pints, quarts and gallons. (The large sizes are specially economical.) Get a can from your grocer today.

There is a valuable Cook Book for Mazola users. It shows you how to fry, sauté, make dressings and sauces more delicious, make light, flaky pastry. Should be in every home. Send for it or ask your grocer. FREE.

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MAZOLA

The Delicious Salad and Cooking Oil
Produced by the CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
P. O. BOX 161, NEW YORK

SAILORS TO VISIT AYER CANTONMENT

Camp Devens to Receive Group
of Approximately 1200 Jackies
From Charlestown Navy Yard
and Near-By Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Plans are under way to give United States sailors an opportunity to inspect the camp and phases of its intensive training, and on Saturday, July 6, it is expected that approximately 1200 jackies from the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard and other training stations near Boston will visit the cantonment through the hospitality of the Boston War Camp Community Service. Automobiles will be used for transporting the bluejackets, and it is possible that some special review or drill may be arranged.

The work of naturalizing aliens in camp is continuing daily, and on Thursday nearly 2000 men became American citizens, their duties and responsibilities being explained and outlined by Judge Morton. The ceremony took place in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium, and the men were put through the formalities in two groups.

Large American flags formed the background of the stage upon which Judge Morton and other court officers were seated, and the men were called by companies. They represented all departments of the division, including the three hundred and first infantry regiment, the headquarters company, military police, three hundred and second field hospital corps and many other organizations. Many of the men were uniformed, but others were in fatigue attire. All seemed impressed with the responsibilities of citizenship and each had a soldierly bearing which was most noticeable, although many have been in the ranks only a comparatively short time. In his address after the men had taken the oath of allegiance, Judge Morton noted the ideals of democracy, and in simple language told the men of their duty to flag and country.

To Maj. Ralph Lowell, senior infantry instructor at the officers' training school, has been given the task of training the new development battalion of the depot brigade. The idea of such an organization is a novel one, and whether the plan will be generally adopted in army circles remains to be seen.

Preliminary steps for the organization of the United States guards from soldiers who are unsuited for overseas service have been commenced, and already about 600 men have been transferred to Ft. Adams, R. I., where they will be drilled. On Wednesday night a large delegation of soldiers arrived here from Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., and on Thursday they were assigned to quarters.

Twelve commissioned officers at this cantonment have been ordered to report to the professor of military science and tactics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to be assigned as instructors in the Harvard summer training camp.

More Maine and New Hampshire draftees arrived in camp on Thursday, being assigned to the depot brigade. Another detail from the latter State is expected today, also 400 men from Vermont.

Sixteen officers selected from this camp have been ordered to Buffalo and Troy, N. Y., where they will instruct drafted men in training detachments enrolled in the high schools in the two cities.

Open house at the Maj. Samuel Willard House is being observed today, a new extension having just been completed for social work.

Enlisting Is Brisk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Nearly 50 candidates for the merchant marine training ships have arrived in Boston, most of them coming from points in the South. They will at once be assigned, and commence their training on the Calvin Austin. Agents who have been attending the conference of the Sea Service Bureau in Boston have now returned to their stations in various parts of the country with new ideas relating to the better training of the great American merchant marine.

An examination for men who desire to secure commissions as captain or first lieutenant in the engineer reserve corps will be conducted at the headquarters of the Military Training Camps Association, 84 State Street, on July 8 at 9 o'clock. Applicants must be practicing engineers, or actively engaged in the engineering profession, and must be between 32 and 42 years of age.

The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission signed up 40 men as bombers, sappers, riflemen, artillerymen, and tank sailors on Thursday. In Springfield, Mass., nearly 60 recruits have been secured, and several have been enlisted from Lowell, Mass., and sent to the army training camp in Windsor, N. S.

The recruiting record in Boston for Thursday included 70 men enrolled in the naval reserve, 36 in the regular navy, 24 in the United States Army, and 12 in the marine corps.

Massachusetts Men Leave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Special trains left the South Station on Thursday afternoon with approximately 1700 young men from various cities and towns in Massachusetts who joined the contingent of 900 men which left the day previous for Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. Many of the men had received military training at the various armories in the vicinity, with members of the marine corps as instructors. These drills are held each Monday and Wednesday evening in the East Armory.

The contingent represented the fol-

lowing communities: Somerville, Chelsea, Haverhill, Swampscott, Malden, Rockland, Quincy, Brockton, Braintree, Plymouth, Lawrence, Lynn, Salem, Cambridge, Stoneham, Newburyport, Arlington, Tewksbury, Medford, Norwood, Mass., and Bridgeport, Conn.

Rules for Classification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder, through Maj. Roger Wolcott in charge of the draft in Massachusetts has given out important rulings governing claims for deferred classification because of dependents.

Registration of the 1918 class whose military liability numbers have just been drawn in Washington indicates an early call to the colors, as Class I of the earlier call has been almost exhausted in Massachusetts. The same procedure as in former draft calls will be followed. As soon as the present business of the local boards is cleaned up, the young men will receive notification to report for physical examination and classification. Those physically unfit will be placed in Class 5, and the others will go to the classes indicated by the earlier rulings. It is believed that most of those qualified for service will be assigned to Class I, and there will probably be relatively few who can claim exemption on account of dependents.

French Officers at Harvard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan and Lieut. Andre Morize of the French Military Mission are now members of the faculty of Harvard University in addition to their duties as lecturers of the institution. Among the courses planned for the summer school which opens Monday is one designed for business men and speakers in war work. The course provides practice in preparation and delivery, and members will meet on two afternoons each week with Prof. C. H. Woolbert of the University of Illinois as instructor.

MAIL TUBE SYSTEMS TO BE RETAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rechecking today of the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the conference report on the post office appropriation bill, providing for retaining pneumatic tube systems in certain cities, resulted today in a reversal of the action and the report was adopted. Representative Rose of Pennsylvania had been erroneously recorded against the report, making the vote 150 to 149 against it.

This action is final, the Senate having the report Wednesday. It provides for continuing the tubes in New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis may be renewed time the Interstate Commerce Commission March 4 next, and in the meantime is authorized to investigate whether it is practicable to purchase them or continue their operation under contract or abolish them and return to the automobile method of transporting mail from post offices to railway stations.

NEW REFRIGERATION PLANTS IN FRANCE

Service of the United Press Association
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five refrigeration plants, each capable of freezing 3000 to 4000 tons of beef, are being built in France. Each will have an ice-making plant attached. Another plant, with present capacity of 5000 tons of beef, is being enlarged to a 20,000,000-pound capacity.

All the supplies and men needed to make this were sent overseas. Additional refrigeration cars have been built for this country and France, and plans are now being considered for constructing refrigeration motor trucks.

GENERAL WOOD HONORED

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Sir Robert A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood of the United States Army at the commencement exercises of the University of Michigan here today. The degree of doctor of letters was conferred on M. Stephane Laupanne, French journalist and war commissioner to the United States.

HUMORISTS CLOSE SESSIONS

Service of the United Press Association
CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Press Humorists will adjourn their annual convention tonight. Douglas Malloch, Chicago, was elected president; K. C. Beaton, New York, vice-president, and Grif Alexander, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer. The humorists will meet at Philadelphia next year.

FORTUNE TELLER FINED \$20

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Under a new statute which aims to stop "fortune telling" as a business, Mrs. Marie Poe, advertising herself under another name, and claiming residence as Salem, Mass., was fined \$20 today. Prosecutor G. W. Klett, as a member of the Senate, drew the bill under which she secured a conviction.

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SPECIAL—Grey Sock Yarn at 45c per full 4-oz. hank.

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RENT PROFITEERING PRACTICES FOUGHT

City Authorities in Bridgeport,
Conn., Step In When It Is
Shown That Landlords Are
Charging Exorbitant Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Rent profiteering is one of the forms of greed that the city authorities of Bridgeport are compelled to fight, and William E. Burton, city legal aid attorney, has stepped between the landlord and the tenant, to prevent property owners charging unreasonable rents, a temptation brought about by the fact that Bridgeport has added a large number of munition and other army and navy workmen to its population and has inadequate housing facilities.

Conditions are somewhat better than they were a few months ago when Governor Holcomb of Connecticut issued a proclamation invoking the police power and calling upon the courts and other authorities to assist in preventing rent profiteering, but from ten to twenty cases are still coming to the Legal Aid Department daily. Efforts are being made to prevent any raise from present rates during the war, but it is said that there are some rates already established that ought to be cut down.

A more determined effort may be put forth soon to remedy conditions. The United States Government has established a room registration bureau, and while it will devote itself mainly, for the time at least, to rooming conditions, the matter of house rents may be included upon the advice of the United States Department of Labor at Washington. Conditions have been dealt with in New London by appointing a committee to prevent rent profiteering and through the work of the War Bureau, and similar steps may be taken in Bridgeport to arouse public opinion against the practice.

Rent profiteering began with the boom in Bridgeport. Illustrating how it works, Mr. Burton said a given property worth \$6000 had been given a rental value \$1000 higher by raising the rent, a value which did not represent the intrinsic worth of the property. As the property changed hands, the new buyers advanced the rent for speculative purposes and sold the property on its rental value until while probably actually worth \$6000, the speculative rental value went as high as \$9000.

Selecting at random from a number of complaints filed by tenants with the Legal Aid Department, Mr. Burton showed that in one instance recently a landlord had notified a tenant that on July 1 the rent would be raised from \$18 to \$23. Investigation showed that others in the vicinity under similar housing conditions were paying \$20. The landlord had advanced the rent from \$16 a short time before the demand for \$23 was made. Another house had gone from \$8 to \$18 a month. Another instance showed that in 1916 a house rented for \$13. Early in 1917 the rent was raised to \$18, in June, 1917, to \$20, and in May, 1918, to \$25. The legal aid attorney in this case as in the others mentioned instructed the tenant to offer the price he recently had been paying in the presence of two witnesses.

A letter was sent to the landlord reciting the history of the property, and threatening to call the attention of the tax commissioner to the fact that the property should be revalued on a basis of rental charges. In some cases, when an appearance must be made in court, the case is held off until a settlement is made but in no instance is the tenant given aid unless it is shown that he pays his rent. The rents have been raised much more than wages and in many instances it has been found that real hardships were being worked upon the tenants. In most cases the landlords have given in when confronted with a threat to bring their property to the attention of the tax commissioner. The government is now under consideration a building plan to provide more housing facilities which will relieve conditions. The need is for houses that rent for small amounts, Mr. Burton said.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD TO RUN FOR SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, will seek the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, to succeed Senator John W. Weeks. This announcement is to be made tomorrow in the Republic, Mr. Fitzgerald's paper.

In 1916, Senator Lodge received, in Massachusetts' first popular election for the United States Senate, a plurality of 32,000 votes over Mr. Fitzgerald. In his announcement the former Mayor makes a bid for votes from Wilson supporters. It says:

"If President Wilson had made the speech scheduled for him the Friday night before election (in 1916), which he did not make because the party managers in New York were persuaded by men here in Massachusetts who should have known better, Mr.

Wilson, and probably Mr. Fitzgerald, would have carried the State." The announcement also points out that the Wilson Independent League of Boston "ignored" Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy in 1916.

POLICIES OF NEW SUPERINTENDENT

Successor to Dr. Dyer as Head of
Boston Schools Expected to
Follow Out Present Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Frank V. Thompson, elected on Wednesday to succeed Dr. Franklin B. Dyer as superintendent of Boston's public schools, is expected to follow the policies of the present administration. Although specializing in industrial education, his broad outlook on education has won him the support of educators throughout the country.

Previous to his election, he made the statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he believed in and would support the present policies of the schools. He said also that he was a thorough believer in the junior high or intermediate school, with its differing types of work to meet the differing needs of pupils. He believes in democracy in education, which he maintains is not realized by offering all children one kind of education, but can be achieved only by offering to each child the kind best suited to his abilities. This involves both different types of education as afforded by the junior high schools and differentiations adapted to individuals. Only in this way, says Mr. Thompson, can the child make the most of himself.

In general, Mr. Thompson believes that the time is approaching when the teacher must be better prepared to do more important work for the present generation, and he will bend efforts in that direction, furthering the big work that has already been accomplished toward this end under the superintendency of Dr. Dyer.

Mr. Thompson also approves, in his own words, of all sorts of cooperation in service. He was the first one to bring the idea of teachers' councils into Boston. It was through him that the high school councils, a valued feature of the Boston schools, were organized in 1906.

CONSERVATION TALKS ON BOSTON COMMON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Those who have charge of the public speaking and talks on conservation to be held each week during the summer at 12:15 p. m. on the Boston Common, have assigned the organizations the following day of each week: Monday, Food Facts; Tuesday, The Woman's Municipal League; Wednesday, Child Welfare; Thursday, Committee on Public Safety; Friday, the Red Cross; and Saturday, the National Civic Federation. This arrangement may be varied at times, depending on the availability of speakers.

Mrs. Randolph Coolidge Jr. spoke at the administration building today on the Red Cross, and the speaker for tomorrow will be Mrs. E. Mason Hamlin, who will talk on the following work for the war savings stamps. Mrs. Coolidge spoke for the Red Cross, and Mrs. Hamlin will speak for the National Civic Federation.

BUCHANAN STATUE BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Thursday signed the bill authorizing the erection of a statue of James Buchanan. The measure was passed over strong opposition in Congress from Republicans, who attacked the record of Buchanan as President. A fund for the erection of the statue was provided in the will of a relative.

NEW YORK CITY'S GARDENS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement that New York City, within a year, will raise enough vegetables, except potatoes, to supply its needs, was made by Russell T. Edwards, director of the educational section of the National War Garden Commission, following an inspection of private and community gardens.

CUBA'S PATENT REPRESENTATIVE

HAVANA, Cuba—Mario Diaz y Iriaz has been named by President Menocal as the Cuban representative for the international commission of trademarks and patents in Washington. He is chief of the Cuban patent office.

WORLD DEMOCRACY AS JULY 4 THEME

Boston to Celebrate Independence
Day With International Unity
as Keynote Rather Than
Firecrackers and Noisiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—World democracy and international unity will be the keynote of the Independence Day celebration in Boston, next Thursday, rather than firecrackers, toy pistols and balloon ascensions, after the fashion of former years. The day will open with the raising of the Stars and Stripes by Mayor Peters, on Boston Common, at 9 o'clock in the morning. This will be followed by separate ceremonies for the raising of the flags of all of the other nations joined with the United States in the fight for world democracy. Patriotic songs will then be sung, with a band to accompany. Morning flag raisings in various other sections of the city, with appropriate speech-making and other features, also are being planned.

At Faneuil Hall a meeting will be held at 10:30 o'clock, at which many different nations will be represented. The evening exercises will include the sunset ceremony of "evening colors" with military review on the Common parade ground, preceded by a short parade of representative groups and organizations composed of men, women and children from other countries; and followed by a great night festival in the natural amphitheater of which the Frog Pond is the center.

Representatives of practically every nation are planning to participate in the evening program, with bands, special features, and sections wearing the national costumes of their countries. Here will be shown again some of the features which appeared in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan parades, as well as other features inspired by this occasion. This will be Boston's response to President Wilson's request that the foreign groups be encouraged to take a special part in the celebration of this great American holiday.

A stage will be built in the middle of the famous Frog Pond on which the groups will sing their national songs and dance their traditional dances. On the sloping ground between Beacon Street and the pond will be the spectators. On the opposite side of the pond, on Monument Hill, will be the national groups, 10,000 strong.

The national organizations will parade in various sections of the city early in the evening and will then assemble in the vicinity of Park Square at 7 p. m. Here Chief Marshal J. J. Sullivan of the Massachusetts State Guard and his staff will form them in line for the march to the Common. The route will be short, probably from Park Square, to Boylston Street, to Tremont, to Park, to Beacon, to Charles, to the Common parade ground. The escort will be the United States Army battalion, which will, on arrival at the Common, perform the ceremony of evening colors and the military review.

Among the nationalities to take part in the evening program are: Italians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Syrians, Frenchmen, Albanians, Jews, Russians, Lebanese, Norwegians, Swedes, British, Belgians, Chinese and Portuguese.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

A compressed air tank in the new munition plant of A. C. Dodge in South Boston, exploded Thursday night, while 133 persons were at the time working on shells for the United States Government. Several were hit by falling glass. The cause of the explosion is being investigated.

SHEEP INDUSTRY HEARINGS TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Hearings will be begun next week by the special legislative recess committee which is to

investigate the sheep industry and agricultural resources of the State of Massachusetts and to report new legislation to the General Court of 1919. The first hearing will be held in room 249 at the State House on Tuesday, July 2, at 1:30 p. m. It will be continued on Wednesday at 10 a. m. Samuel L. Powers of the American Woolen Company is expected to be a witness at the opening hearing. Senator Arthur W. Colburn of Dracut is chairman of the committee. Eugene W. Mason of Springfield has been elected clerk.

The special commission on education will hold hearings Monday and Tuesday on continuation schools and vocational schools and vocational guidance, respectively, in room 481, State House, at 10:30 a. m.

MOONEY APPEAL IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A great gathering is planned by organized labor for "Mooney Day," July 29, in the Nation's capital. The case of "Tom" Mooney, who was convicted of murder in San Francisco on testimony which it is claimed was untrustworthy, the date of whose execution has several times been changed, and in behalf of whom a special federal commission and the President of the United States have intervened, has become a national, even a world issue. Organized labor is trying to prevent Mooney's execution.

Mooney Hearing Set for Monday
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California Supreme Court has set Monday, July 1, as the date for oral arguments on the application of Thomas J. Mooney for a writ of probable cause. Mooney is under sentence for murder in connection with a bomb outrage here.

In a further statement to the press Mr. Walker says: "I sincerely regret that Governor McCall has decided to become a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Weeks. Six years ago I felt that his long experience in the Lower House of Congress fitted him especially for duties as United States Senator, and did all that I could to help secure his election at that time. "But at this critical time in the history of our country, when we are engaged in a life and death struggle with the mightiest autocracy of the world, to fail to retain in the United States Senate one of the most able, experienced and influential business men in that body would be little less than a crime."

In a letter to Mr. Weeks, Mr. Walker says in part: "You may count upon my support for nomination and reelection to the United States Senate. I believe that Mr. Hays, our national chairman, is performing a patriotic duty in his attempts to unite all elements in the Republican Party. To this end I shall be glad to cooperate with you in Massachusetts."

Mr. Long Names Committee
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Richard H. Long of Framingham, who on Thursday announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, today filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth the names of his campaign committee. They follow: Martin T. Hall of Natick, chairman; Henry M. McLaughlin of Framingham, treasurer; John W. Coughlin of Fall River, John J. Pruniville of Framingham, and James H. Vahey of Watertown.

Pershing Regiment for Italy
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A regiment of troops in General Pershing's expeditionary forces has been ordered to Italy, probably as an advance guard of additional forces to be sent later to complete the unity on that front of Italian, British, French and American troops.

GOVERNOR FRAZIER
HAS A LONG LEAD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
BISMARCK, N. D.—Renomination of Governor Frazier, Farmers Non-Partisan League candidate, by a majority of not less than 10,000 is forecast by returns from half the State, including all of his opponent's strongest territory. Governor Frazier has a lead of 4000, with 900 country precincts still to report.

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ASPIRATIONS OF TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Dr. Edward Benes Declares That Austria-Hungary, as Now Composed Cannot Endure — Political Subterfuge Controls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In a very complete and exhaustive article which appeared in a recent number of La Revue Hebdomadaire, M. René Moulin very ably summarized the leading arguments invoked by certain political and other personalities of the Entente, who have pronounced themselves as strongly against the eventual dismemberment of Austria-Hungary.

M. Moulin pointed out the dangers to the Entente which might follow the dislocation of the Danubian monarchy, and praised the merits of a federalization of the different nations of the Dual Empire. In M. Moulin's opinion the end of the war might be greatly hastened were the Allies to endeavor to detach Austria from Germany, by showing the former nation that they might be willing to save it from ultimate disaster, were it to agree to grant each of the nations of which it is composed their respective autonomy.

M. Moulin also upholds the thesis that the federalization of Austria-Hungary would form an efficient counterbalance to Germany, whilst avoiding the creation in Central Europe of a series of small states which, in the future, might experience a certain difficulty in defending themselves individually against Germany.

To these arguments in favor of the federalization of Austria-Hungary, the leaders of the Tzecho-Slovak movement oppose certain objections of particular weight and importance. They declare that the plan of detaching Austria-Hungary from Germany is based upon absolutely false suppositions, and Dr. Benes, General Secretary of the National Council of Tzecho-Slovak nationalities, when questioned on the subject by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was most categorical in his declarations, which assume a special significance since the recently concluded Slav Triple Alliance between all the non-German-Magyar nationalities of the Empire.

"Austria will surely be detached from Germany," said Dr. Benes, "but only at the moment when Germany's downfall is an accomplished fact. Before that time Austria will neither desire nor be able to separate itself from Germany, for there exist no forces in the interior of the monarchy to compel it to do so."

"Those who hope that Austria will be detached from Germany, far from shortening the war, will, on the contrary, prolong it, for they weaken the resistance of the Tzecho-Slovaks who until now have exerted every effort to overthrow Austria, at the cost of the greatest sacrifices. When they observe certain tendencies of opinion in favor of the federalization of Austria-Hungary, their resistance weakens, and both Austria and Germany benefit by it, to the detriment of the interests of the Entente and of its most devoted friends."

"We Tzechs," pursued Dr. Benes, "deem it an absolute impossibility to preserve Austria-Hungary in its present condition, for many reasons, of which the following are the most important. The very foundation of Austria-Hungary is based upon false conceptions and the lowest elements. Austria-Hungary, as you know, is made up of 11 nations, only two of which rule. The others are held in complete subjection."

"It is not easy to govern all these different nationalities, and consequently, in order to keep control over them, Austria-Hungary has recourse to certain subterfuges which are not at all to her credit. Thus, for example, she continually strives to incite one nationality against another, in order to have an excuse for taking repressive measures against them, and thus dominating them. One may say that these tactics comprise the whole political system of Austria-Hungary."

"She is continually inciting the Tzechs against the German populations, the Germans against the Magyars, the Poles against the Tzechs and so forth. Neither does she hesitate to arouse certain Italian regions of the Empire against the Tzechs, and in some cases even goes so far as to give the Italian element of the Empire every reason and latitude for maltreating the Tzechs, whilst providing the latter with both the excuses and the means for combating the Italians! In fact, Austria applies a perpetual system of blackmail on a vast scale!"

"Another reason why, from the Tzecho-Slovak point of view, it is impossible that Austria-Hungary should survive under its present conditions is that it has practically remained a country of the Middle Ages," continued Dr. Benes. "It is under the domination of five powers, all of which are the declared enemies of the Tzecho-Slovaks. These powers are the dynasty, the German and Magyar aristocracy, the bureaucratic aristocracy, the Roman Catholic Church and international finance."

"These five powers are leagued against the Tzechs, who are absolutely anti-dynastic and democratic, as they possess no national aristocracy. The Tzechs are excluded from all official posts, as well as from all important positions in the army. They are, therefore, completely dominated by the five ruling powers, from which they long to free themselves. The Tzechs abominate Vienna, which has never known how to inspire any sentiment of loyalty in the breasts of its Tzech subjects."

Speaking of the terrible irresponsibility of the Austrian rulers, who display a cold cynicism concerning all

noble sentiments and all ideas of right and justice, Dr. Benes declared that the Tzechs resented this deeply. "All this," he affirmed, "contributes to provoke a deep-seated hatred against Austria, and the Tzechs are at the head of the movement in favor of the definite liberation of those nationalities under Austrian domination. Needless to say, the Tzechs are hand in hand with us. The policy so long followed by Austria has infuriated all the nations under its rule, and they have finally leagued themselves against their common oppressor. Austria is more and more in the grip of Germany and incapable of reasserting herself, so that neither the Tzechs, the Tzecho-Slovaks, nor the Rumanians wish to be Austrians."

"The Tzechs consider it absolutely impossible for Austria to expect to preserve her present domination, to resist which all the different nationalities of the Empire have united themselves. We Tzechs suffer particularly from the oppressive régime Austria imposes upon us. In Bohemia everybody is republican. Nobility does not exist. We are the most democratic people in Central Europe. There are in Bohemia some 45 per cent of 'organized workmen,' and both the 'bourgeoisie' and agrarians are extremely anti-clerical. Moreover, one should not forget that formerly the whole nation was Protestant and was only Catholicized by the force of arms. From what I have said it can be seen that Bohemia is far too emancipated and democratic to submit unprotestingly to Roman Catholic domination as imposed by Austria, especially as the mentality of the Tzecho-Slovaks is essentially individualistic and liberal. There also exists in Bohemia a very strong Socialist Party, and, as I have already said, even the 'bourgeoisie' is extremely democratic and irremediably opposed to all dynastic ideas."

Dr. Benes' declarations concerning the relations existing between the Magyars and Tzechs can leave no doubt as to the violent antagonism reigning between these two nationalities. "We are continually struggling against the Magyars, for we hate them more than the Germans," Dr. Benes continued.

"It is impossible to deny that the latter possess at least an extremely developed civilization or, as they term it, kultur, whereas the Magyar is purely oriental both as regards mentality and organization. He is, moreover, completely ruled by a clique of aristocrats—and this also helps to alienate him still more from us. The Slovaks are especially oppressed by the Magyars, who persecute them outrageously. To get some idea of what the Slovaks suffer under Magyar domination it should be known that, although they number some 3,000,000, they are only allowed two deputies to represent them in the Reichsrat—and since the war even these deputies have been imprisoned! All the schools have been suppressed since the opening of hostilities and the Slovak press is muzzled. No Tzech paper is even allowed to penetrate into the country!"

"Is it, therefore, surprising that the Magyars should be universally hated by the Slovaks, a great part of whom have emigrated to America? There are more than 700,000 Slovaks in the United States. Indeed, there exist Slovak villages in which the majority of the inhabitants speak English, as one or more of the members of each household almost, has lived for some time in the States. The popularity of the English language amongst the Slovaks and the reluctant opposition the latter manifest toward all things Magyar can be well illustrated by the following anecdote: 'One day a Magyar Graf arrived in a Slovak village with the intention of making an electoral speech. But try as he might both in Hungary and in Germany, no one seemed to understand him. At last somebody proposed that he should speak in English, which he did—his unwilling auditors being obliged to listen to him in that language which they all knew well!'"

"It is not difficult to understand, then, why the Tzecho-Slovaks should claim their right of national independence, under existing conditions," concluded Dr. Benes. "They possess a national and historical territory. Yet their autonomy is refused them, although they constituted an independent state from the Eighteenth Century until 1820, and even juridically until 1749, at which date Maria-Theresa transformed Cisleithania into a centralized state."

"The Tzechs demand the reconstitution of their independence, in common with the Slovaks. The existence of an independent Tzech state is one of the essentials of a durable peace. Therefore, the cause of the Tzechs does not only deserve the sympathies of all who wish that the tremendous sacrifices made in the present war shall not be in vain, but it also corresponds absolutely to the interests of all the Allies, both today and in the future. The Tzech problem is of considerable international importance. Independent Bohemia, allied to the Slovaks, will necessarily constitute an important factor in the equilibrium of a future anti-German Central Europe."

FUEL PEAT DEPOSITS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Peat deposits and the possibilities of American peat for use as fuel will be investigated during the summer for the government by Prof. E. K. Soper, dean of the school of mines in Oregon Agricultural College. He will pursue his investigations in several states, among them Maine, Minnesota and Oregon. Dean Soper's investigations are intended as a preliminary to the proposed utilization of peat as fuel in order to improve the general fuel supply situation. Peat bogs of the United States are distributed over an area of more than 11,000 miles.

PRIORITY OF FAIR AND LIVING WAGE

High Pay for Workers Must Not Drive Street Railways Into Bankruptcy, Says Mr. Taft, Chairman War Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The greater part of the session on Thursday, of the War Labor Board, former President William H. Taft, and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen, presiding, was taken up with a decision of the legal aspects of the power and authority of the President of the United States to assume control of the electric railway system of the United States to the extent of regulating the rates of fare for the duration of the war, together with other legal aspects of the problem.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh have announced that they hold the question of providing a fair and living wage for workers to have priority over all other questions, including the financial conditions of the employing companies, but they deem it neither wise nor in keeping with the War Labor Board's purpose to continue maximum production, to ignore the contention of the street railways that to pay wage increases would drive them into bankruptcy. Conferences are therefore continuing with the hope of obtaining for the workers suitable wages and of protecting the railways in their efforts to carry on their business effectively in the face of increasing costs. It is generally understood that the street railways will as a result of the action to be taken by the board, raise fares to at least six cents.

Late in the day, the board went into executive session to consider the Bridgeport labor conditions where the strikes in certain munitions plants are giving serious concern. The board has requested the men to remain at work pending a consideration of their grievances.

GERMAN WRITER ON AFTER-WAR ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—In a recent article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Dr. Schulte in Hofe wrote that the war will affect emigration just as it will other economic spheres. In the first place this will be noticeable on the demand for emigrants by the United States and the number of these that Europe will be able to supply, and the question arises: How should the Central Powers act in this matter? Apart from merchants, emigrants, who cross the seas and work either in industries or at agriculture, help the competitors of the Central Powers; hence the Central Powers should employ labor at home on the land, so as to make themselves entirely self-supporting. But if it should be impossible to prevent emigration altogether, then it should be directed to states which have not been at war with the Central Powers, and the United States should be avoided. Germany directly after the war, will not have any labor to spare. Certainly, such industries as are dependent on imported raw materials, such as the textile industry, will not be able to find places for all their former employees, and it is to be hoped that this surplus of labor will be utilized for agricultural purposes. On the other hand, the iron and steel industries, even at higher rates of wages, will be able to employ all their former hands.

"The German Government," the writer continued, "attends to the education of all German children, and each child costs the state over 500 marks before it leaves the national school. After that children can attend continuation schools. Then the two years' military service must be considered as part of a man's education, and this costs the state 1300 marks a year for each soldier. The income of the state depends on direct and indirect taxation, and so the above expenses to a great extent are borne by the able-bodied working-classes. If, then, some of these emigrate, naturally those left behind at home will be more heavily taxed, and it must not be forgotten that only the able and healthy working-classes are permitted to land as immigrants. The United States during the period of 1901-1913 refused admittance to about 21 per cent of European would-be emigrants. Consequently, with emigration the percentage of those re-

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quiring support at home compared with that of those who are able-bodied becomes less favorable. Emigrants should, therefore, be made liable for the expense that each has cost the state, and thus contribute toward supporting those left at home who are unable to work.

STAR FOR SPECIAL CONSTABLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—The fine work that has been accomplished during the war by the special constables received public recognition recently when between 7000 and 8000 "specials" were presented by their chief, Sir Edward Ward, with silver stars, one to be worn on the tunic and one on the overcoat. Four parades were held in Victoria Park, Regent's Park, Battersea Park, and Wimbledon Common respectively, under Commander McLean, M.B.E., Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., the Hon. L. E. St. Clair, M.B.E., and Commander W. C. E. Gibson, M.B.E.

Speaking at the parade in Victoria Park, Sir Edward Ward said that they had had many long duties to perform, some of them dull and monotonous. They had guarded vulnerable points, faced dangers during air raids, and answered frequent and unexpected calls. They had taken up their duties voluntarily, and had carried them out cheerfully and unselfishly and without gambling. Their duties had been heavy in the past and would be heavier still in the future, but he was confident that the same spirit that had animated them in 1914 would carry them on to the end of the war. They had passed through three stages in the opinion of the citizens of London—doubtful anticipation, kindly toleration, and wholehearted admiration. They had gained the unstinted admiration of right-thinking men for their efficient service. They had also earned the King's commendation, the high praise of the head of the police force, and the good will and esteem of their comrades of the regular force.

SCHOOLS TO OPEN EARLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Members of the Knox County high and grammar school boards have voted to open the schools of the county on the first day in August this year, in order to conserve fuel. The date of closing next spring will also be moved up one month and give farmers the benefit of their children's work for a longer period in the spring.

CANADIAN FLOUR ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A further order has been passed by the Canada Food Board for the purpose of conserving Canada's wheat supply and thus give further aid to the Allies. The new order makes compulsory the use of substitutes for wheat flour by private families as well as by the trade and in public eating places. The list of substitutes includes the following: Pure and wholesome corn, oats, barley, rice, rye, buckwheat, tapioca, or potato flour; bran, shorts, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn meal, cornstarch, hominy, corn, grits, rye meal, rice, tapioca, or any mixture of same and potatoes. Four pounds of potatoes will be considered equivalent to one pound of the other substitutes. In addition to this, bakers and similar businesses will from July 1 be compelled to use one pound of substitute to every nine pounds standard wheat flour. On and after July 15, every baker must place on each loaf of bread a label or sticker bearing his name and address and the words "Victory Bread." The latter expression will be a guarantee that the prescribed amount of substitutes for standard wheat flour required by the Canada Food Board have been used in making the loaf. Bread which does not bear such label or sticker may be seized and forfeited to His Majesty.

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MANUFACTURERS TO HELP AMERICANIZE

New Hampshire Association Adopts Plan by Which It Hopes to Develop High Class of Citizenship in Its Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Manchester Bureau
MANCHESTER, N. H.—The New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, through its president, Frank P. Lyons, and its directorate has determined upon a policy of supporting the Americanization movement, that is being undertaken throughout the State. The association has extended its membership to include nearly all large employers of labor and has opened permanent headquarters in this city.

The association will make liberal use, it is said, of the new government employment bureaus, four of which have been established in Manchester, Dover, Franklin, and Berlin. It is estimated by the association that 75 per cent of New Hampshire industries at the present time are engaged in government work. President Lyons, in a communication to each manufacturer, touching the subject of Americanization work and patriotism, says: "Here are some short statements suitable for signs to be placed on the walls of your factory where they may be often seen:

"Every man who lives in the United States owes everything to this country."

"The United States protects your life and property. If you are attacked on the seas, your country goes to war for you."

"The United States takes care of the unfortunate."

"The United States provides schools and educates you."

"Be 100 per cent loyal to the United States, your country and its cause, first, last and all the time."

"This is war time—work will count—for you and Uncle Sam."

"Report disloyalty to American principles, whenever heard."

"Work or fight—in effect July 1. Do all in your power to see that this law is properly enforced. Let no slackers enjoy the fruits of laziness. Every one must work at least 36 hours a week at a useful occupation."

Under the head of "Americanization" President Lyons says:

"The employer who keeps his men at work contentedly today is America's most practical patriot. The Americanization of your foreign-born labor without delay is a duty which must not be overlooked. You can begin now. Appoint a committee that you know will be aggressive and set them to work immediately."

"Here are some of the things this committee can do:
"Arrange an Americanization meeting of your alien labor and provide a forcible speaker to address them on the subject. Furnish 'eats' and a good time."

"Make up a citizenship survey, arrange to teach the English language and give other aids in classes."

"Place high-grade speakers in your factory at intervals to encourage thorough knowledge in the ways of right living, and particularly as Americans."

"Influence these people to use the public library in your town. Some cities have special shelves of books in the libraries for this purpose."

"A plant census kept up to date is essential. Encourage naturalization and furnish legal aid."

"Develop incentives through wages, hours, bonuses, insurance, pensions, safety, profit sharing and cooperative management."

"Every man or woman should be able to write and to speak English. Insist upon their learning it in school or in your shop."

"Arrange with the public authorities to start language classes in the factory or evening schools for those who do not understand English and are unable to attend school."

"Don't waste men. Conserve them. Stop anti-American propaganda and agitation the instant it raises its head in your plant by providing information and cooperation on true Americanism."

"This work will at once prove its worth to you in good cold dollars. Make your people realize that they are working with you as well as for you."

RECORD PAY FOR HARVEST LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PENDLETON, Ore.—As a means of insuring the prompt harvesting of the great grain crop of Eastern Oregon, wages for common labor in the harvest fields have been fixed for this season at \$3.50 a day and board, the highest on record. Farmers of the eight principal grain-producing counties have agreed on the figure. Men skilled in certain lines of harvest work will receive proportionately higher pay—stackers and loaders \$4, header and harvester drivers \$5, and field cooks \$3. An effort to have the farmers adopt a harvesters' 10-hour day was voted down, and harvest help will be required to work from 11 to 13 hours daily, as in former seasons. A bumper crop of wheat is in prospect.

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PANAMA NOT TO DEFER ELECTIONS

Southern Republic Accedes to Expressed Desire of Washington That No Postponement Occur—Arrests Enemy Aliens

PANAMA, C. Z.—In answer to the note from the American State Department informing the Panama Government that the United States will not recognize the postponement of the constitutional elections, fixed for next month, but deferred to next January by President Uribe, Foreign Secretary Ernesto LeFevre says that the Panama Government has notified Washington that it believes an open election is impossible under the present conditions. This is because a single party is represented on the election boards. The United States is requested to supervise the preparation of an honest poll list during the next thirty days so that both the municipal and legislative elections may be held on the same day during the first week in August, under the supervision of a United States representative to insure an open election. This course, it is suggested, is constitutional because the new Legislature chosen at the election can convene on the legal date.

At the request of the American military authorities, the Panama Government is arresting enemy aliens for internment in the Canal Zone. Pro-German activities in Chiriqui Province and elsewhere have thus been ended.

INSURANCE WRIT DENIED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Missouri Supreme Court has denied the application of the fire insurance companies for a writ of certiorari to review the decision of State Superintendent of Insurance Hart, in which the companies were refused the rights to increase insurance rates 10 per cent in the State. It is probable that the companies will file a suit in the Appellate Court, as the Supreme Court dismissed the case without prejudice, holding that the lower courts had jurisdiction.

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Tan Russia Calfskin Pump. A good walking shoe, yet dressy. Cuban heel, 1½ inch, and long vamp with imitation straight tip. Also in black Russia calfskin and patent leather. \$6.

Mahogany Kidskin Louis Oxford. Turned sole and leather Louis XIV heel. Imitation straight top. \$6.

Black Russia Calfskin Pump. Much like the tan pump except that it has an imitation wing tip, which many women prefer to the straight tip. \$6.

Patent Kidskin Louis Oxford. Very light, comfortable, dressy oxford for summer. Turned sole, wooden Louis XIV heel, five eye-lets. Same in white reigskin. \$6.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLAY COURT PLAY AT CHICAGO CLUB

Strong Entry List Is Assured for the United States Tennis Championship Event Which Will Begin Tomorrow

NATIONAL CLAY COURT CHAMPIONS

(Singles)
1916—M. H. Long.
1917—W. H. Hayes.
1918—R. N. Williams 2d.
1919—J. R. Brachman.
1920—C. J. Griffin.
1921—R. N. Williams 2d.
1922—W. E. Davis.
1923—No championship.
(Doubles)
1916—W. H. Hayes and F. G. Anderson.
1917—W. H. Hayes and H. G. Whitehead.
1918—W. H. Hayes and H. G. Whitehead.
1919—J. R. Brachman and C. J. Griffin.
1920—Claude Wayne and Nat Brown.
1921—G. M. Church and Dean Mathey.
1922—G. M. Church and Dean Mathey.
1923—No championship.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Early entries for the United States national clay-court tennis championship tournament, to be conducted from June 29 to July 7, on the courts of the South Side Tennis Club, promise a select field, national in scope. The entries will be held open later than the custom in previous years, the lists not being closed until Friday night, so that the full field of entries may receive unexpected augmentation at a late hour.

The holder of the informal national clay-court title of 1917, when the tournament was held merely under the name of "patriotic national clay court tournament," with the title of national championship withheld, is Samuel Hardy, a Chicagoan. He will assuredly play against a much harder field than last summer at Cincinnati. It is probable that several highly rated tennis players of country-wide prominence will be able to get leave from their branch of army or navy service to compete, and the committee in charge has for some time been conducting correspondence to this end. Those stars in service for whom such leave is being sought include Heath Hyford of Chicago, former Chicago city and Illinois state champion, and one of the limited number of players in this country who has defeated former champion W. J. Johnston of San Francisco; W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, and Melville Rosenberg, San Francisco. Hyford now is in the University of Illinois school of military aeronautics at Urbana, Ill. Tilden is in the navy, and stationed at Philadelphia. Rosenberg is in the naval officers' training school at Chicago.

C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, who last summer was joint holder of the clay-court, western sectional, and Great Lakes patriotic doubles titles, is one player who will make Hardy's efforts for a second victory a difficult one. Garland was runner-up to Hardy last summer, and was paired with Hardy in doubles, the two winning the latter title.

Other of the most prominent entries to date include J. B. Adoue, Dallas, Tex., southwestern sectional and Texas state patriotic winner of 1917; P. S. Brain, Minneapolis, one of the northwestern sectional doubles winners of 1917; Davidson Ober, St. Louis, on the mixed doubles championship in the Missouri state championships of 1916; H. S. Cushman, St. Louis, prominent in doubles play in the Missouri Valley; W. T. Hayes, recent Chicago city championship winner and holder of the western sectional and Illinois state titles of 1917; R. H. Burdick, Chicago, former holder of the Missouri Valley title; and R. W. Pike, Chicago, winner of the 1918 Intercollegiate Conference A. A. singles.

Roland Roberts of San Francisco, for the last two seasons singles champion in the important Bay Counties tournament, will play in the tournament if he can get to Chicago, he has written. A. C. Neilson, Chicago, who was captain of the University of Wisconsin team last spring, and is one of the fastest players in western college circles, is a probable entry. They head a list that lengthens out to 50 names of Central States players and westerners of reputation who will provide entries and furnish keen competition.

The entries for the women's events have not come in so far. Two of the best known are Miss Evelyn Seavey, Kansas City, last summer a sharer of both the Great Lakes and western sectional titles for women; and Mrs. Adelaide Yeager, Los Angeles, who formerly was a consistent winner in Missouri Valley events.

Play this year will be restricted to men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles and women's doubles. Mixed doubles and consolation events have been dropped.

The new South Side Tennis Club of this city, just rounding its second season, is already known as the largest club west of New York City. Its turf courts will need another season before being in shape for tournament play, but its clay courts are fine. The South Side club, in housing the 1918 national clay-court tournament, is holding the first national tennis championship of any kind ever awarded to this city. As such, all those interested in furthering the sport in Chicago have united to aid the host club in making the tournament a success.

The meeting of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, which will be held in this city coincidentally with the championships, bringing 20 to 30 of the leading legislators of the game here for the week, is also expected to insure the presence of numerous prominent tennis players from various sections of the country. The sessions of

the committee will be of prime importance. Legislation looking to the equalization of voting power of different sections of the country, in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will be taken up and threshed out. This action is the result of some sporadic comment in recent years, and a deep conviction on the part of western, southwestern, northwestern, Pacific Coast, northwestern, and California sections of the national association, that the New York and Atlantic seaboard sections under the present constitution and system of administration of the association hold an unwarranted preponderance of votes and influence.

J. S. Myrick, vice-president of the national association, will head the committee sessions, and instructions have already been issued stating that the equalization of voting power will be one of the most important business matters before the committee. The matter of furnishing tennis equipment for soldiers and sailors, both in this country and in France, will be other important business, as will the reports and furtherance of the different financial efforts being put forth by tennis, as a national organization, for war recreation and other war funds.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	26	10	.829
New London	21	19	.677
Providence	20	23	.606
New Haven	14	25	.552
Hartford	14	24	.500
Springfield	14	18	.438
Worcester	6	25	.194
Waterbury	6	25	.167

RESULTS THURSDAY

New London 2, Worcester 1.
New London 4, Worcester 3.
Providence 5, Springfield 2.
Bridgeport 7, New Haven 6.
Hartford 3, Waterbury 0.

GAMES TODAY

Hartford at Springfield.
Worcester at New London.
New Haven at Providence.
Bridgeport at Waterbury (two games).

NEW LONDON WINS BOTH GAMES

NEW LONDON, Conn.—New London took both ends of a double-header from Worcester Thursday, 2 to 1 and 4 to 3. The Worcester batting order was changed because the regular catcher and right fielder missed their train, the team playing with 11 men available. Ten of the 11 were used in the two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New London 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 0
Worcester 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 2
Batteries—Collins and Devine; McGaughan and Greenough.

SECOND GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New London 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 2
Worcester 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 2
Batteries—Kelleher and Devine; Bach and Greenough.

PROVIDENCE WINS GAME, 5 TO 2

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—After Springfield seemed well on the way to overcoming Providence's early lead, Collins was relieved by Shriver and the latter held Springfield safe the rest of the way. Managers was wild, and this aided Springfield's defeat. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Providence 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 7 0
Springfield 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 1
Batteries—Collins, Shriver and McNeill; Manners and Landry. Winning pitcher—Collins. Umpire—Kelly.

BRIDGEPORT 7, NEW HAVEN 6

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Brackett's single with Lai on second gave Bridgeport a 7-to-6 victory over New Haven Thursday afternoon in a 14-inning battle. In the fourteenth Martin bunted and was safe. Lai also laid down a bunt, placing Martin on second, but the latter was caught at third, attempting to steal. Lai took second on the play and scored on a hit by Brackett. The scores:

SECOND GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Bridgeport 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 14 2
New Haven 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 10 2
Batteries—Sava, Townsend and Connolly; Watson and Pjura.

HARTFORD WINS GAME, 3 TO 0

HARTFORD, Conn.—Meyerjick held Waterbury safe throughout and Hartford scored a 3 to 0 victory Thursday afternoon. Gardella's steal of home in the fifth, together with his fielding and the batting of Grimes and Briggs, featured. The scores:

SECOND GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Hartford 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 6 0
Waterbury 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Meyerjick and Briggs; Tuckey and Gagin.

BURKE MADE MANAGER OF ST. LOUIS CLUB

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—James Burke, coach of the St. Louis Americans, Thursday was appointed manager of the team by President P. A. Ball, to succeed P. H. Jones, resigned.

Burke joined the St. Louis club the first of the season, coming from Detroit. Before going to Detroit a few years ago, Burke had been manager of the Louisville, Kansas City and Indianapolis clubs of the American Association.

In 1905 he played an infield position for the St. Louis Nationals. Burke took charge of the club at once.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	34	13	.723
Rochester	30	18	.625
Baltimore	29	22	.569
Toronto	23	22	.511
Buffalo	23	25	.479
Newark	22	27	.449
Syracuse	13	33	.282
Jersey City	11	34	.244

RESULTS THURSDAY

Rochester 10, Jersey City 2.
Jersey City 12, Rochester 4.
Buffalo 7, Newark 3.
Syracuse 2, Baltimore 5.
Rochester 6, Toronto 0.
Binghamton 5, Toronto 4.

GAMES TODAY

Binghamton at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Newark at Rochester.
Jersey City at Syracuse.

KASHIO AND HALL MEET IN FINAL

Winner of Today's Match Will Play T. R. Pell for Middle States Lawn Tennis Title

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Selichro Kashio of Japan meets W. M. Hall of New York, former title holder, this afternoon in the final round of the men's singles Middle States lawn tennis championship tournament of 1918 on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Mountain Station, N. J., and the winner will meet T. R. Pell, the present champion, tomorrow afternoon in the challenge round.

Kashio won his way to the final round Thursday afternoon by defeating G. A. L. Dionne in the semi-finals, 6-1, 6-1. The match was marked by extreme caution on the part of each player with the Japanese star a little the steadier of the two. Both men played the ball high over the net and could keep it in court with marked precision.

W. M. Hall won his way to the final by defeating L. M. Dunham in a three-set encounter at 6-3, 4-6, 6-0. Play in the women's singles advanced four players, to the semi-final round. In the upper half of the draw Miss Helene Pollak will meet Miss Natalia Browning, and in the lower half Miss Bessie Holden faces Mrs. Stuart Green.

Miss Pollak scored a surprisingly easy advance at the expense of Mrs. E. V. Lynch. Miss Browning defeated Mrs. R. C. Miller at 6-2, 6-2, and Miss Holden took a brilliant play from Mrs. W. H. Pritchard at 7-5, 6-4. Mrs. Green met with little opposition from Miss Joyce Hausel, winning at 6-1, 6-2.

In the women's doubles five matches were contested. Mrs. Stuart Green and Miss Natalia Browning advanced through two rounds, defeating in the first round Mrs. R. C. Miller and Miss Joyce Hausel and in the second round defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden. Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. S. F. Waring won a first round match from Mrs. L. Z. Murray and Miss Helen McAuslan at 6-2, 7-5. The same score noted the victory of Miss G. D. Torre and Miss Caroma Winn over Mrs. George Chapman and Miss Marion Chapman.

Miss Helene Pollak took a second round encounter from Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Miss Elizabeth Moore at 6-2, 6-4. The summaries: MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round. Selichro Kashio defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

G. Dixon and G. McLean defeated O. Hinck and partner, by default.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Natalia Browning defeated Mrs. R. C. Miller, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Bessie Holden defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 7-5, 6-4.

W. M. Hall defeated Miss Joyce Hausel, 6-1, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Miss G. D. Torre and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Mrs. George Chapman and Miss Marion Chapman, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. S. F. Waring defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray and Miss Helen McAuslan, 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. Stuart Green and Miss Natalia Browning defeated Mrs. R. C. Miller and Miss Joyce Hausel, 6-2, 6-2.

Second Round

Mrs. Stuart Green and Miss Natalia Browning defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Claire Cassel and Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Miss Elizabeth Moore, 6-2, 6-4.

ANNUAL GOLF MEET STARTS AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The nineteenth annual championship of the Connecticut Golf Association began Thursday on the links of the New Haven Country Club. About 100 started in the qualification round. All the entry fees will go to the Red Cross fund.

Thirty-six holes were played in the qualifying round, and the first 16 and their scores and pairings for the first round tomorrow follow:

A. R. Couch, Hartford (17), and Percy Rothwell, Hartford (168).
R. H. Hovey, Hartford (171), and F. E. Bligh, New Haven (159).
C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn (168), and Jonathan Grout, Brooklawn (166).

R. S. White, New Haven (169), and C. H. Zimmerman, New Haven (167).
W. W. Pratt, Hartford (168), and Joseph Stein, Naugatuck (162).
S. W. Baldwin, New Haven (169), and R. Hartz, Sequin (167).

S. D. Bowers, Hartford (169), and W. C. Hyatt, Highland (162).
R. Cook, Hartford (167), and D. Sandford (168).

In the medal play F. K. English won the low gross score prize and Joseph Stein the low net.

GRIMES TO LEAD BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Paul Krichell, who has been at the head of the Bridgeport Club of the Eastern League since the beginning of the season, Thursday handed in his resignation to President C. P. Lane Jr. of the club. Ray Grimes, the club's first baseman, has been appointed successor to Krichell.

BALL GAME IS POSTPONED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston National League Baseball Club announced this noon that the game scheduled to be played at Braves Field this afternoon between the Boston and Brooklyn clubs had been postponed and would be played as part of a double-header tomorrow beginning at 1:30.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans 5, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 1, Birmingham 1.
Little Rock 5, Nashville 2.

EASTERN CLUBS CHANGE CITIES

Brooklyn Moves on to Boston, While Philadelphia Goes to New York in the National League Baseball Title Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	41	17	.707
New York	39	19	.672
Boston	29	22	.569
Philadelphia	27	20	.573
Pittsburgh	26	21	.556
Brooklyn	24	23	.511
Cincinnati	24	24	.500
St. Louis	21	25	.458

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 10, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston, postponed.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Cincinnati, postponed.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—The eastern clubs of the National League open the second of their inter-city series this afternoon with Brooklyn meeting Boston at Braves Field and the Philadelphia club moving on to the Polo Grounds, New York, to meet the Giants. The western clubs continue the series which they started Thursday.

New York and Chicago kept up their winning pace Thursday, the Giants making it four straight from the Boston Braves by a score of 10 to 4 and Chicago winning an easy contest from Cincinnati, 7 to 1. Brooklyn and Pittsburgh were the other winners, the latter defeating St. Louis, 4 to 3 and the former winning from Philadelphia, 5 to 2.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR NEW YORK GIANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The New York Giants made a clean sweep of their series with the Boston Braves, Thursday afternoon, by taking the fourth and final game by a score of 10 to 4. Heavy batting by the visitors and loose playing on the part of the home team were the chief causes of the result.

Causey, Ross and Anderson did the pitching for the Giants and they won not on account of their ability to pitch championship baseball, but as stated above through inability of the Braves to show championship class. Fillingim and Ragan pitched for Boston. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

New York 1 0 0 0 5 2 0 2 0 13 1
Boston 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 9 4
Batteries—Causey, Ross, Anderson and Ragan; Fillingim, Ragan and Henry. Umpire—O'Day and Byron. Time—2h. 25m. Losing pitcher—Fillingim.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 5 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Myers left the Brooklyn Club Thursday night to take up farm work, after winning the day's game with a home run hit into the bleachers with two men on bases in the eighth. The score was 5 to 2. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 5 11 0
Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 2
Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Davis, Watson and Adams. Losing pitcher—Watson.

PITTSBURGH WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 4 TO 3

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An error, three singles and a base on balls off Doak in the third inning gave Pittsburgh four runs, enough to win Thursday's game from St. Louis, 4 to 3. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

Pittsburgh 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 8 1
St. Louis 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 7 2
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt, Archer; Doak and Gonzales.

CHICAGO DEFEATS CINCINNATI, 7 TO 1

CINCINNATI, O.—Chicago continued its winning way Thursday, easily defeating the local team, which has lost 13 out of its last 14 games, 7 to 1. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.

Chicago 2 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 7 10 2
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 4
Batteries—Douglas, Carter and Killefer; O'Farrell; Regan and Wingo. Winning pitcher—Douglas.

WOMEN GOLFERS HOLD ONE-DAY TOURNEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Women golfers gathered at the Ardsley Club Thursday to take part in a one-day tournament, and as a result Mrs. M. A. Wolf of Norwood and Mrs. G. C. Boschen of Spring Lake tied for best net score with respective cards of 93-7-86 and 96-10-86. There was no play-off, however, as two prizes were offered and each of the women received an award.

Mrs. C. T. Russell of the home club, with 36, won the contest over the nine-hole putting course, while there was a triple tie for second place. This included Mrs. R. B. Neff of Montclair, Miss Eleanor Agnew of Arcola and Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Baritan Valley, all of whom needed 37 strokes. Mrs. Stockton also returned the best gross card in the main event, a 90.

SEMI-FINALS IN TENNIS TODAY

Four to Meet at Rockhill Club in Race for Great Plains Women's 1918 Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The race for the Great Plains lawn tennis championship for women narrowed down Thursday to four players who will meet in the semi-finals at the Rockhill Tennis Club today. Mrs. R. S. Peer will meet Mrs. Adelaide Yeager and Miss Mary Morley will match racquets with Miss Evelyn Seavey.

Fast play featured Thursday's games. Mrs. Yeager came from behind in her match with Miss Marjorie Hires. With one set lost she tied it up by taking the second and then with the games 4-1 against her in the third set, increased her speed and worked her way to the semi-finals by winning 7-5. The doubles have progressed to the third round. The summary:

SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Edwina Higgins defeated Miss Marie Cahill 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Mary Morley defeated Miss Marjorie Hires 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Louise Hamman defeated Miss Margaret Chesney 6-3, 6-2.
Mrs. Adelaide Yeager defeated Miss Marjorie Hires 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

CONSOLATION—Singles

Mrs. R. S. Beard defeated Miss Katherine Dickey 7-5, 9-7.
Miss Gladys Blair defeated Miss Bess Helwig by default.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Elizabeth Forrester and Miss Laura Small defeated Miss Charlotte Byram and Miss Annabel Magan by default.

Miss Lyle Hayes and Mrs. Adelaide Yeager defeated Miss Katherine Dickey and Miss Katherine Yeoman 6-4, 6-1.

MRS. DALEY AND DEAN WIN GROSS TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. E. W. Daley and N. W. Dean of the Oakley Country Club, were the winners of the gross prize for the selected drive open mixed foursome golf tournament played on the links of the Commonwealth Country Club, Thursday afternoon. Mrs. E. F. Aldrich of the Brae Burn Country Club, and Lawrence Horton of the Country Club, took the net prize.

The entrance fees were donated to war relief funds, and the prizes were engraved certificates with the flags of the five allied nations embossed in the corners. The summary:

Gr.Hcp.Net

Mrs. E. F. Aldrich, Brae Burn, Country Club 92 11 81
Mrs. E. W. Daley and N. W. Dean, Oakley 88 6 82
Miss Ruth Bathefelder and C. W. Davis, Brae Burn 94 11 83
Miss G. E. Cole, Bellevue, and E. G. Manning, Wollaston 99 15 84
Mrs. C. H. Shirley, Brae Burn, and C. H. Saunders, Commonwealth 96 11 85
Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brae Burn, and L. J. Malone, Oakley 94 8 86
Miss Arlene Woods and G. S. Dunham, Brae Burn 94 8 86
Miss Frances McCarthy, Commonwealth and J. C. Jones Jr., Albemarle 93 7 86
Mrs. E. A. Fletcher, Oakley, and E. C. Schirmer, Commonwealth 99 13 86
Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Dowley, Lexington 105 18 87
Miss E. M. and W. E. Brien, Vesper 103 15 88
Miss N. M. Brigham, Brae Burn, and G. E. Hall, Commonwealth 105 15 88
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chapman, Commonwealth 107 17 90
Mrs. Dana Estes and J. S. Alford, Commonwealth 109 18 91
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. North, Wellesley 111 17 94
Mrs. G. B. Koenig and S. A. Moody, Commonwealth 122

RESPONSIBILITY OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Teaching the Youth Something of the Common Laws and Ordinances Is Held to Be a Duty of Every Community

How far the teaching of laws and ordinances bearing upon everyday activity may be extended in the schools in order that there may be a more general understanding of the laws, a better realization of the responsibility, is a question claiming consideration. There is a growing appreciation of the necessity for a better understanding of laws and ordinances, which are no longer to be considered as mere technicalities. At the present time there is little opportunity for growing citizens to obtain a grounding in even the fundamentals, and to many there appears to be no better place than the schools in which to inculcate the elements of this groundwork. This is the fifth of a series of articles on the subject, others of which appeared on May 13, May 14, May 25 and June 10.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—When certain educators point out that the community's more common laws and ordinances should be taught in the schools, they have what they say upon the understanding that parents, teachers and boards of education are inherently responsible for the behavior of the community's young. Discipline, the training in the right attitude toward established rules, is little less important than the imparting of information or the nursing of talents. A civilized state decrees that all citizens are morally accountable for any negligence in the process of education. This obligation has its source within that law of nature which directs that the more intelligent shall care for the less intelligent.

How, then, can human nature have been so far from a slacker, a shirker, a dodger? With what attempts at cleverness it has thought to justify itself in such expressions as: "Am I my brother's keeper?" "That's his lookout, not mine," and "I sh'd worry." In fact, present-day democracy has been publicly accused of "a tendency to relax discipline," and its people as being "victims of an exaggerated humanity and a decay of discipline." That it can be seen "in our schools, in our homes, in our laws and in our social relations."

Now the more virtuous citizens have felt constrained to enforce obligation by the aid of various legal enactments, many of which can be found in those books designated as "laws of instruction." Also, to cover the failure to do what is right, contributory delinquent laws provide that any parent, guardian or other person who caused, encouraged or contributed to the delinquency of the child should be guilty of misdemeanor and subject to punishment by fine and imprisonment. Now "caused, encouraged or contributed" are usually interpreted to mean "assisted by act or attitude," that is, an offense of commission.

A question presenting itself is—do not those who are in charge of the training of the child as his intellectual guardians "contribute" to delinquency when they do not see to it that the child knows and understands those laws which it may break? Then too, since there are also laws which are intended to regulate and to serve constructively the child's best interest, is not some one guilty if such laws are allowed to be more or less idle or unknown? Cannot those laws which are supposed to directly control and those which are supposed to directly serve the child at his different stages of growth be taught him in a way that will be good for him and good for the community? Has there not been in this regard an offense of omission?

It is asked if the school can be otherwise classed than as a "guardian" of the child. The Juvenile Court makes the child not a criminal but a ward of the state to be corrected. So, further, ought not the schools to be those agents of the state to insure a more general respect for the law and less need for correction?

If interest in the child brought about the institution of the Juvenile Court and the probation officer, does not this same interest now point further, namely, the taking up of the work at a point much sooner than the Juvenile Court and thus making quite a little more probable that first offense? Juvenile courts recognize the obligation of the state to throw around the child its aid and protection and to direct him in paths that lead to good citizenship. Ought not this recognition to be more completely grasped and made more constructive by the schools?

Herbert C. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Probation in Massachusetts, says, "Such teaching is needed. Experience in probation work throughout the State shows that teaching the child his duties to the community is of prime importance. I am firm in the opinion that it can be done."

ALSACE-LORRAINE DELEGATES MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—A noteworthy statement regarding the Alsace-Lorraine question was formulated recently at a conference held in Baden, Switzerland, of delegates from all the Alsace-Lorraine organizations in that country, and representative of both the working class and of the bourgeoisie.

The conference was called by the Alsace-Lorraine Independence Committee ("Eluc"), which submitted a report as to its work that concluded with the announcement that it had entirely abandoned the idea of a neutralization of the two provinces, and had decided to advocate their unconditional return to France.

This announcement was followed by an exhaustive and animated debate, at

the close of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The representatives of all the Alsace-Lorraine organizations in Switzerland, representing many thousands of their compatriots, unanimously express their desire for the unconditional reunion of Alsace-Lorraine with France. They take cognizance of the work hitherto accomplished by the research committee of the Independence Committee ("Eluc"), and note with satisfaction that on the basis of that work it has come to the same conclusion; namely, the unconditional return of Alsace-Lorraine to France." The members of the "Eluc," who were present, then announced that, as the research commission regarded its work as accomplished, and its reputation in advance any abuse of its name in connection with any further propaganda that might be carried on in favor of the neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine.

A writer who signs himself "K. R." has commented in The Freie Zeitung on the conference as follows: "There is no need to dwell specially on the importance of this manifesto. It was drawn up by Alsacians able to express their will freely and without restraint, and who pronounce in favor of a return to France with a decisiveness that left nothing to be desired. There were men present who had fought in the German Army for a time during the war; others who had resided among us in Switzerland for years, and many of whom have become Swiss citizens. They all desire, unanimously, unreservedly, and decidedly, a return to France, not only because their heart draws them thither, but because they see no other possible solution of the world-conflict, no other security for a future peaceful development of Europe. And especially significant appears to us the fact that individuals, who, for a time believed a neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine would be a more rapid way out of the world-conflict, are now also convinced that such is not the case, and that the restoration of the wrong of 1871 is the prime and fundamental condition in the interest of world-peace itself, in the interest of the political and economic balance of power in the Europe of the future. Hence the conference of Alsace-Lorraine delegates in Baden is of far-reaching and effective political significance."

WARNING ISSUED BY ALIEN CUSTODIAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warning to business competitors not to attempt to injure companies whose enemy stock had been taken over by the government was given yesterday by the alien property custodian.

"Recently one-fifth of the capital stock of the H. Koppers Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was taken over by the alien property custodian, and public announcement was made of this fact in the newspapers," said Mr. Palmer's statement. "Competitors or other persons immediately circulated this statement by photographic copies of the newspapers and stated that this company was receiving government contracts, and insinuated that such should not be the case."

"The alien property custodian knows that all of the directors of this corporation were loyal American citizens when the stock was taken, and that only one-fifth of the corporation was enemy-owned. The custodian desires to emphasize that the taking over of part of the shares of an American corporation should not be used against such corporation or to throw any doubt on its loyalty, and should not be used for insinuating that the loyalty of the corporation is questioned."

SUBMARINE MOTHER SHIP DESTROYED

Service of the United Press Associations
AN ATLANTIC PORT.—Captain Holmes of the Belgian relief ship Gothland, arriving here today, reported having sighted and sunk a derelict mother boat to submarines 120 miles south of Iceland in latitude 51.30 north, 17.46 west.

The mother ship was built of two tanks 400 feet long and constructed for lowering and raising submarines out of the water for urgent repair work, according to Captain Holmes. When the queerly constructed boat was sighted, he said that he continued in his course and passed close to her. There was no indication of life aboard and he ordered a boat lowered and went aboard with members of his crew. A thorough search was made, but the identity of the ship could not be established. There were some papers that indicated that she might have been an American boat.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an effort to meet the increasing sugar shortage, President Wilson has issued a proclamation designed to bring into immediate cultivation to grow sugar all lands in the territory of Hawaii. The committee of public lands of the territory is authorized to contract for the cultivation of all vacant lands, whether held by lease or not, and to require the homesteaders to continue cultivation, and also is empowered to pay for all labor required for the conservation of such crops.

CLEAN-UP PRIZE AWARDED

BOSTON, Mass.—Judges of the New England Clean-Up Committee voted to award the trophy cup to Manchester, N. H., this year, for conducting the most efficient clean-up campaign. The judges were: Charles F. Weed, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Henry F. Long, secretary to Governor McCall, and former Governor Rolland H. Spaulding of New Hampshire. About 225 cities and towns in New England conducted clean-up campaigns.

ZIONISTS PLACE TAX UPON MEMBERSHIP

Constitutional Provision Adopted by American Federation in Convention at Pittsburgh to Raise a \$3,000,000 Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A new constitutional provision, placing a personal tax upon every member of the organization in the United States in order to make good the \$3,000,000 budget that is to be raised this year toward the establishment of the Jewish republic in Palestine, was adopted by the more than 600 delegates to the Federation of American Zionists twenty-first annual convention at their closing session here last night. The tax is the first imposed upon the Jews, as Jews, in centuries.

Resolutions were also adopted extending sympathy and assurance of cooperation to those who have suffered imprisonment and expropriation, and mourning the loss of comrades in Europe; urging every delegate to stimulate enlistment in the Legion of Honor; expressing deep appreciation to the British Labor Party for affirming the declaration of the British Government with regard to restoration of Palestine, and extending greetings to the newly formed united organizations of New York for the restoration of Palestine.

It was past midnight before the last ballot for the executive committee had been counted. The committee is composed of 40 members, of whom 18 are residents of New York and the remaining 22 come from various sections of the country.

The officers elected follow: United States Supreme Court Justice, Louis D. Brandeis, honorary president; Judge Julian W. Mack, Chicago, president; Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York, vice-presidents; Jacob Dehass, Boston, executive secretary; Louis Lipsky, New York, secretary of organization; Miss Henrietta Szold, New York, secretary of education; R. D. Kesselman, New York, comptroller; E. W. Lewin Epstein, New York, treasurer; Louis Robinson, New York, assistant treasurer.

Members of the executive committee elected follow: New York—Nathan Straus, Eugene Meyers Jr., Mrs. Mary Pels, Prof. I. Friedlander, Rubin Brandin, B. A. Rosenblatt, David Pod, Charles Cohen, Mrs. Jacob Strahl, Abraham Goldberg, Morris Rothenberg, B. G. Richards, Horace Kallion, Hirsch Maslansky, Joshua Sprayrogen, Jesse Saunter, Mrs. M. Gotthoff.

Other cities—Benjamin Grabelsky, Boston, Mass.; David Amran, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marcus Feuchelner, Cincinnati, O.; Allan Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Felix Frankfurter, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Abraham A. Newman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris L. Avner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Col. Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Rabbi Louis L. Goldberg, Norfolk, Va.; William Sauber, Wisconsin; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Max Heller, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Martin E. Myer, California; Israel Brodie, Baltimore, Md.; Leon Kohn, Newark, N. J.; Max Shulman, Nathan D. Kaplan and Judge Humo Pam, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Freed, Houston, Tex.; Dr. Judge J. Gordon, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert Szold, Washington, D. C.

Following his election Justice Brandeis was loudly applauded. "I thank you for your confidence; I wish that I might say more," he said with great feeling.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL GRADUATION HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
GREENWICH VILLAGE, Mass.—"Present world conditions offer an unusual opportunity for every one to be useful," said President Franklin P. Shumway in presenting diplomas to six graduates at the graduating exercises of the Hillside School, held Wednesday afternoon. Vice-President Freeman O. Emerson delivered the address of welcome and announced that the 300-acre farm being cared for by 32 boys was in excellent condition.

At the meeting of the trustees the reports of directors, treasurer and secretary were accepted, and the following officers were re-elected: Franklin P. Shumway, president; Freeman O. Emerson, vice-president; Miss Bessie B. Lord, treasurer; Mrs. Mary E. Warren, secretary; Leroy S. Starrett, Athol, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Amherst, Charles A. Drinkwater, Greenwich, William D. Hurd, Amherst, and Robert D. Lull, Hardwick, directors. J. F. Zappay was reappointed superintendent.

TWO CHICAGO GERMAN DAILIES SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Wednesday's issues of the Illinois Staats Zeitung and Chicagoer Presse, the latter the afternoon edition of the former, ended the careers of two of the oldest Chicago German language dailies. Municipal Judge John Steik, who headed a syndicate to take over control of the papers, when they first became involved a few months ago, announced that a receiver for the properties is to be applied for.

The papers, which for years had been rated financially as very staunch and which were widely read, had their loyalty and service questioned frequently several months ago. Horace L. Brand, the former editor, resigned after being called to Washington to explain some of the articles printed in German.

he retired from the editorship, that the papers would be steered on a policy of emphatic pro-Americanism. Since that time, three or four months ago, circulation dropped steadily and revenue melted away. The final decision to suspend came after Brand, at a conference this week, demanded \$50,000 for the interest retained by him, with an option to buy back in three years.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATIONS

All but 18 of the Boston Elementary Institutions Have Special Exercises Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Thousands of boys and girls become today the proud possessors of engraved parchment bearing the seal of Boston and certifying that they have this day honorably completed the elementary course of instruction in Boston's public schools.

All but 18 of the schools are holding special exercises. Most of them were held this morning, a few take place this afternoon and the Phillips Brooks are set for this evening. The retiring superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer; the incoming superintendent, Frank V. Thompson, and other members of the official staff made addresses or presented diplomas. The pledge to the flag was made in most every school, the flag was saluted and the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" sung.

At the Agassiz School letters were read from former Agassiz boys "over there." George Ainsworth and John Preble '09 and Nelson Patchett '11, James Scholpp, this year's graduate, read his essay on an original theme, "How Can the Schoolboy Help Win the War?" which won first prize in the contest conducted by Boston University. Every number on the program was patriotic, and the class gift was a first issue Liberty bond, while the vocational class made the school a gift of war savings stamps.

Of the 63 girls who graduated from the Everett School, all but three are going on with their education at the Girls High School, the Girls Latin School, the High School of Practical Arts, the Trade School for Girls or to some private school. Five girls were awarded honors for not having been absent or tardy during the year.

The schools omitting exercises were those having intermediate classes. In these schools certificates of accomplishment were given on Thursday afternoon to pupils leaving the school.

High School Graduations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—All Boston high schools graduated their pupils on Thursday. The Boston Public Latin School gave certificates to 88 young men Thursday morning. Elliott M. Finkelstein and Carl N. Bensinger each received a Merritt scholarship of \$100. At the graduation of the English High School in the Hippodrome on Thursday evening the Cumston prize was awarded to Bartholomew F. Macchia. A special prize given by the class of 1873 was awarded to Sidney M. Biddell.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, presented diplomas to 283 young girls graduating from the Girls High School at the exercises held Thursday evening in Tremont Temple. The High School of Practical Arts graduated 120 girls. At the Mechanic Arts High School 112 boys were graduated. The High School of Commerce graduated 150 young men. At its sixty-sixth graduation the Dorchester High School awarded diplomas to 347 pupils, the largest class in its history.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS' RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A record for women war workers was established near Knoxville recently when Miss Sallie Lanes, a school teacher of Knox County, mowed six acres of hay in one day. Miss Lanes has two brothers in the army and is helping her father in his farm work.

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CONSOLIDATION OF CHARITIES FAVORED

Councilman Ford Proposes to Introduce an Order to Unite All the Activities of City of Boston in This Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Reorganization and consolidation of the various municipal charities departments in the city of Boston is proposed by Councilman Francis J. W. Ford who indorses the position taken by the Boston Finance Commission which has made a study of this problem. Men who are acquainted with the conditions here in Boston declare that such consolidation will prove of real benefit inasmuch as duplication of effort and overlapping of investigation and administration will thus be entirely avoided. It is also declared that reorganization along these lines will save the city a great deal of money every year.

Councilman Ford proposes to introduce into the council an order proposing the consolidation of all of the various charities activities, including the municipal hospitals, as he claims the work of the latter institutions is not less than 85 per cent charitable. The Finance Commission has already reported to Mayor Peters, urging the consolidation of the Children's Institutions, Overseers of the Poor, Institutions Registration and Infirmary departments. The Finance Commission proposed one board of directors, unpaid, of seven persons. Councilman Ford would have no board, but he would have a commissioner of charities at a salary of not less than \$5000. He said that he believed in centralizing power and responsibility.

"A saving of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year can be made to the city by the combining of all of these charitable enterprises," said Councilman Ford. "I get these figures from a man who has made it his business to investigate this very question. The overhead expenses of so many offices under such a combination would be done away with very largely."

"No, I would not discharge employees in these various activities. They will still have the work to do but they will be directed in their labor by the Commissioner of Charities and his assistants. Coordination will result and cooperation secured as never before in these helpful institutions."

At present these departments overlap, as it were, and duplicate in many instances their energies. Duplication takes place in investigations very frequently and in caring for deserving cases. The object of all of these institutions is just one thing—to give relief and assistance. Now, would it not be better to combine them all under one directing head? The Department of Public Works here in Boston was combined in just that way. More than half a dozen different activities were thus placed under one head.

"Combined departments of charities are in operation and have been for

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6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite State
CINCINNATI, O.

years in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Toledo and many other large cities. I put in an order in the company anything in the laws or the charter to prevent the reorganization of the children's institutions and other departments. I am informed that there is no bar to this improvement. "Such combinations are the order of the day in big business everywhere, and I think that the city of Boston and a corporation should be up to date in this as well as in everything else. I am going to do what I can to have this improvement indorsed by the Mayor and Council and put into effect. Then we will have no more misunderstandings among unpaid directors. We will have a man in charge who understands his business and the institutions and departments are well officered now so far as the actual operating forces are concerned and there need be no disorganization while the new department is being formed."

OTTAWA ENTERTAINS CHASSEURS ALPINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Ottawa on Thursday displayed such enthusiasm as royalty itself would call forth on the occasion of the visit of the famous French "Blue Devils." The station and the streets leading to it, as well as the square in front of the Château Laurier were crowded with people and vehicular traffic was almost an impossibility. The two days' stay in Ottawa of the Chasseurs Alpins will be a continuous round of entertainments for the men and officers. They were welcomed at the station by the Mayor and other representatives of the city, by whom they were entertained at luncheon at the Château Laurier. There were also a regatta and theater party. In the evening the officers were entertained at dinner at the Country Club, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and acting Premier, presiding. All the Cabinet ministers still in the city and many other prominent men were present.

On Friday the French soldiers will be inspected on Parliament Hill by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General, after which they will be the guests at a garden party at the experimental farm, in the evening proceeding to Hull, where the Mayor and council of the Quebec city will be hosts at a banquet. They will leave for Toronto the same night.

DAY SCHOOL FOR IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Pupils of the Day School for Immigrants have been holding their closing exercises this week, and each pupil who has completed a period of work—beginners, intermediate or advanced English—is given a certificate to that effect. Italian women in the North End completed their year of work with an automobile ride given them by a friend on Wednesday afternoon. The West End class in the Blackstone School held special exercises on Thursday. Other classes closed earlier.

ANDREW SQUARE TUNNEL TO OPEN

Thousands to Be Provided With More Expeditious Facilities to Reach Business on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Thousands of persons living in South Boston, Dorchester, Ashmont, Milton, Weymouth and other places in territory lying south-east of Boston proper will be provided with more expeditious facilities to and from the city by the opening tomorrow of the new Andrew Square terminal of the Dorchester tunnel, another link in rapid transit extension which is hoped ultimately to reach Codman Square, Dorchester. Trains will be run from the square through the tunnel to Park Street and thence through the Cambridge subway to Harvard Square. Passengers from South Boston and Dorchester are expected to be able to reach the business section of Boston in five minutes.

The extension to Andrew Square will relieve the congestion at the Broadway station, but it will not effect many changes on the surface lines except those now running from Broadway to Andrew Square, where they will hereafter terminate. The Neponset line, instead of operating to Dudley Street, will run to Andrew Square. A new line will be operated from Fields Corner to Dudley Street in its place. A shuttle line will be operated between Andrew Square and Broadway station on Dorchester Avenue.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has issued a map and table showing all the lines and their connections with the rapid transit lines at Andrew Square, Egleston Square and Dudley Street stations, as they will be operated in the territory east of Washington Street.

The Halle Bros. Co.

CLEVELAND

A Series of Specialty Shops

The Shoe Shop in Men's Row

Men's Row is a series of Specialty Shops so located on the Main Floor that a man may purchase his entire outfit without entering the Main Building.

In the Shop devoted to Men's Shoes, you will find the newest leathers made up on the latest lasts. Special attention is always given to the comfort of the wearer.

They offer at \$10—a black kid shoe with a full sole and flexible shank that assures a full degree of comfort. Can be had also in black or tan calfskin.

The Geo. H. Bowman Co.

224-6-8 Euclid Avenue
CLEVELAND, O.

An institution which provides, thru direct factory connections, ample supplies of serviceable merchandise at modest prices.

Dinnerware, Glassware, Silver, Ivory, Clocks, Pictures, Art Wares, Jewelry, Leather Goods, House Wares.

RAWLINGS & NEW

507-509 Euclid Ave. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mens Clothing
Furnishings and Hats

Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values Watch for Them

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD FURNITURE

now on exhibition, the product of the best manufacturers of this country; also ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.

Our location and business methods make it possible to sell you these goods at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

The Geo. D. Koch & Sons

EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 ST.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.

PIANOS

Pianola Players

Vocalion Talking Machines

1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

The Electric Sanitary Laundry

THE GOOD ONE
Prospect 2333
CLEVELAND, O.
Give Our Dry Cleaning Service a Trial

J. H. Heiman

DIAMOND SPECIALIST
Through to Arcade 182 345 Euclid Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Full Line of Specialty Designed Emblems
VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
30 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
N. M. MATTHEWS

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COPPER AND ZINC STOCKS FEATURES

Trading in the Securities Markets Largely Devoted to the Metal and Special Issues—Butte & Superior Is Higher

The zinc stocks featured the securities markets during the early trading today. Butte & Superior was especially strong. New Haven was a weak feature of both the New York and Boston markets. American Telephone also was heavy. Baldwin, Crucible and Reading showed some improvement. Trading was not very active during the first sales, but the tone was irregular.

Stocks eased off perceptibly at the end of the first half hour. As the session advanced interest was taken in the coppers, oils and industrials. Royal Dutch again attracted attention by opening up 3 points at 99 and advancing to 100. Sinclair Oil opened up 1/4 at 30 3/4 and advanced a point further. Rumely preferred was up a point at the opening at 40 1/4, and advanced a point further. Anaconda opened up 1/2 at 6 1/2, receded to 6 1/4, and then rose a point. Inspiration and American Smelting were in demand at higher prices. Butte & Superior's advance was based on a favorable court decision. After opening up 1/2 at 27 1/2 it advanced 2 points further before midday. Utah Copper was up 1/2 at the opening at 80 1/2 and rose 2 points further.

U. S. Rubber was a strong feature of the early afternoon. Steel and Reading were inclined to sag. Trading was quiet and the tone fairly steady at the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	48	53
Algonquin	12 1/2	13 1/2
Barrett O & Co.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Big Lodge	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Mont.	51	52
California	42	44
Calumet & Hecla	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cash Boy	4	5
Chester Motors	139	143
Cong. Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cop. Copper	6 1/2	6 3/4
Crescent & Co.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Curtiss	38	40
Emma Cons.	15	17
Everett	1 1/2	1 3/4
Eureka	1 1/2	1 3/4
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 3/4
First Nat'l Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Glenrock	1 1/2	1 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	4 1/2	4 3/4
Green Monster	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hanover	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hoe Sound	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	8	10
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 3/4
Lake Torp Boat	4 1/2	4 3/4
Magma Cop.	33	35
March	4	5
McKin Dar	37	40
Merritt	20	22
Midwest Oil	112	116
Midwest Refining	118	120
Nixon	43	45
Okl. P. & R.	43	45
Okmulgee	41 1/2	43
Peerless	15	17
Penn Ky	5	5 1/2
Pierce Arroyo	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sanjula Ref.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Sequoyah Oil	4 1/2	4 3/4
Sinclair Gulf	18	20
Smith Motor	12	13
Standard Motor	12 1/2	13
Stanton	1 1/2	1 3/4
Submarine Boat	16	17
Texas	20	22
Tuxpan	80	82
United Motors	22 1/2	23 1/2
U. S. Verde Ext.	29	30
Victoria	3 1/2	3 3/4
Wright-Martin	9 1/2	9 3/4

ENGINE COMPANIES MERGE
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The Lyons Atlas Company of Indianapolis, and the Hill Pump Company of Anderson, engine manufacturing concerns, have been merged under the name of the Midwest Engine Company, with \$3,500,000 stock. The company says it has orders for \$6,000,000 worth of turbine engines, and \$1,000,000 worth of Diesel engines.

CRAMP SONS REPORT
NEW YORK, N. Y. — The William Cramp Sons Ship & Engine Building Company has issued the following report for the fiscal year ended April 30:

Net earnings	\$2,881,846	\$1,759,486
Depreciation	294,827	210,603
Interest	288,607	257,497
Surplus	2,298,412	1,289,386

WEATHER

Official predictions by The United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled, probably showers tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature; moderate east to south winds.

For southern New England: Probably showers late tonight and Saturday; warmer, moderate south winds.

For northern New England: Probably showers late tonight and Saturday; warmer, moderate south winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 53.10 a. m. 53.12 noon 54

IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	60
Buffalo	60
Chicago	62
Cincinnati	62
Denver	58
Des Moines	58
Indianapolis	58
Kansas City	58
Nashville	58
St. Louis	58
Washington	58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15 1/2 hours. Moon rises 11:03 p. m. Sun rises 5:08 a. m. High water, 8:26 a. m. Low water, 3:18 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:56 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK — Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chal.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am B Sugar	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Can.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Car Fy.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am H & L.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am H & L p.	80	81	79 3/4	80 1/2
Am Int Corp.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Linc.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Loco.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	78 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79
Am Steel Fy.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Sugar.	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113
Am Tel & Tel.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Woolen.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Wool p.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Zinc.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Zinc p.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Anaconda.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Atchafalca.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
At Coast L.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
At Gulf C.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
At Gulf p.	64	64	64	64
Bald Loco.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Bald & Ohio.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett Co.	94	95	94	95
Batoplas.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.	86	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
Beth Steel p.	90	90	90	90
Beth Steel B.	86	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
BF Goodrich.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
BF Good h.p.	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Booth Fish.	24	24	23 3/4	23 3/4
Brook R T.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Brown Shoe.	65	65	65	65
Butte Cop. Sts.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Butte & Sup.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	67	67	67	67
Cal Mining.	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Cal Petrol.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Pacific.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Ct Leather.	71 1/2	71 1/2	70	70
Cer de Pas.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chan Motor.	82	82	82	82
Chi & Alt.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
CM & St Paul.	43	43	42	42
CM & St P p.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Chi R I & Pac.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chi R I & P p.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chi R I & P w.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Chi & West.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chile & N W.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col Fuel.	49	49	49	49
Col Gas & El.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Col So 1st pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cong. Gas.	84	84	84	84
Cong Prod.	42	42	42	42
Cuban Steel.	69	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cuban CSug.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Del & L.	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Domes Min.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Erie.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Fisher Boy.	39	39	39	39
Gas W & W.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gen Motors.	152 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
G Motors p.	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Gt Nor p.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Green Can.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Inspiration.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Int Con Cor.	8	8	8	8
Int Con Cor p.	36	36	36	36
Int Mer Mar.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Mer Mar p.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
In Paper.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan C So pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Kenneb. Cop.	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lack Steel.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Lee & T Ct.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lehigh Val.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Loose Wiles.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Louis & N.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
May Co.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mex Petrol.	101	101	99 1/2	99 1/2
Miami.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Midvale St.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
M & S L New.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mo K & T.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mo Pacific.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo Pac w p.	55	55	55	55
Nat C & C.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nat Lead.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
NRMM 2d pf.	5	5	5	5
Norad Con.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
NYA Brake.	127	127	127	127
NY N H & H.	38	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nor Pac.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
O Cities Gas.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
O & W.	22	22	22	22
Penna.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Peoples Gas.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pere Marq.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Phila Co.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pitts Coal p.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
P & W Va.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Public Ser.	101	101	100	100
Ray Con.	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Reading.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Repub I & S.	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Royal Dutch.	59	59	59	59
Rumely.	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Rumely p.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Ry Steel Sp.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
*Sav Arms.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Saxon Motor.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Seab & A L.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Seab & A L p.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Sinclair Oil.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
So Pacific.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
So Ry.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
St L & S F.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Studebaker.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Sup Steel.	42	42	42	42
Tenn Cop.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.
NEW YORK, N. Y. — Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

Grade	Open	High	Low	Last
July	28.10	28.15	27.50	27.92
Oct	25.15	25.40	24.90	25.31
Dec	24.60	24.85	24.50	24.80
Jan	24.60	24.75	24.40	24.74
March	24.50	24.75	24.41	24.77

LIVERPOOL, England — Spots opened quiet; prices unchanged. Sales 2000 bales; no receipts. Good middlings new 23.22 1/2; middlings old 22.59d. Prices for futures, old contracts: June-July 21.36; at 12:45 p. m., American middlings fair 23.90d; good middlings 23.22d; middlings 22.59d; low middlings 22.60d; good ordinary 21.06d; ordinary 20.54d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

Grade	Open	High	Low	Last
July	28.10	28.15	27.50	27.92
Oct	24.24	24.25	24.05	24.18
Dec	23.70	23.75	23.50	23.72
Jan	23.25	23.35	23.15	23.29

RAILWAY POINTS

Oscar MacLellan, Boston & Albany train dispatcher, is relieving Edward Laprette, assistant chief dispatcher, at South Station during the absence of Ernest Thorpe, chief dispatcher.

The New Haven Railway air-brake instruction car is located at South Station power-house yard for the convenience of new employees.

The Boston & Maine handled two solid trains of live stock into Charleston terminal this morning, consigned to the Boston market.

Boston & Albany general office men employed at South Station received today the back pay awarded them by the United States Wage Commission.

Camp Co-Wiyan party, occupying reserved Pullman sleepers, passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from New York to Alton Bay, N. H.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany Railway is experimenting with Dietz lanterns for the purpose of obtaining a reliable kerosene light to take the place of the high priced signal oil lantern.

Henry Suller, telegraph operator in pneumatic tube, I. South Station, is spending a leave of absence at East Jaffrey, N. H.

The motive power department of the New Haven has received from the Readville shop four Central New England Railway mogul engines, which have been rebuilt for Plymouth division passenger service.

Reserved Boston & Albany equipment was attached to the Berkshire express from South Station at 8:30 o'clock this morning for a party of Y. M. C. A. boys en route to Camp Becket.

CHICAGO BOARD

lock this morning for a party of M. C. A. boys en route to Camp cket.					
CHICAGO BOARD					
ported by C. F. & C. W. Eddy, (Inc.)	Open	High	Low	Close	
orn	1.46 1/2	1.48 3/4	1.46 1/4	1.48 1/4	
y	1.46 1/2	1.48 3/4	1.46 1/4	1.48 1/4	
y	1.43	1.51 1/4	1.49	1.50 7/8	
ates—					
y	.78 1/4	.78 7/8	.79 1/4	.79 1/4	
y	.72 3/4	.73 3/4	.72 3/4	.72 3/4	
y	.68 1/2	.69 1/4	.68 1/4	.68 1/4	
ork—					
y	43.50	43.55	43.40	43.55	
y	45.80	45.80	45.60	45.75	
ard—					
y	25.47	25.60	25.30	25.47	
y	25.75	25.80	25.62	25.75	

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE GENERAL NEWS

CAR & FOUNDRY'S
RECORD OUTPUT

Report of President Woodin Reveals a Business of \$121,839,328, With Present Net Working Capital of \$22,670,175

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Car & Foundry Company makes the following report for the 12 months ended April 30, 1918:

	1918	1917
Net earnings	\$16,461,823	\$17,522,909
Dividends	5,800,000	7,212,037
Balance available for divs	11,281,742	10,310,871
Com. divs	2,100,000	2,100,000
Preferred	9,181,742	8,210,871
Surplus	2,400,000	1,950,000
Main and imp.	6,781,742	6,260,871
Res. for common div.	1,000,000	2,500,000
Res. for emp.	2,400,000	2,500,000
Res. for insur.	500,000	500,000
Surplus	2,631,742	1,910,871
Prev. surplus	26,820,965	25,810,965
Total	29,452,707	27,721,836

Equal to 50.6 per cent on \$30,000,000 common stock, compared with 27.36 per cent earned the previous year. Renewals, replacements, repairs, new patents, flasks, extraordinary improvements, etc.

The balance sheet comparison as of April 30 is as follows:

	1918	1917
Assets		
Prop. & plant	\$66,782,532	\$66,782,532
Current assets	28,786,193	19,211,229
Materials	21,691,056	17,713,438
Accounts & notes receivable	2,817,152	968,243
Stocks & bonds of others	7,146,486	6,017,219
Cash	127,223,830	110,922,655
Liabilities		
Preferred stock	30,000,000	30,000,000
Common stock	30,000,000	30,000,000
Current liabilities	26,641,812	16,225,941
Accruals & bills payable	1,125,000	1,125,000
Taxes & payables	1,500,000	1,000,000
Insurance	3,125,000	2,620,748
Div. on com. st.	4,800,000	2,400,000
Employees' conditions	578,593	500,000
Settlement	29,452,707	26,820,965
Surplus	127,223,830	110,922,655
Total	127,223,830	110,922,655

President Woodin says: The 12 months whose ending coincided with the close of your company's fiscal year beyond doubt constitute the most momentous period of our national existence. Their beginning saw us entering the world war with an inadequate realization of the measure of effort and of sacrifice that would be needed; their close leaves us with no doubts or illusions, but finds our people fully awake to the necessities of the tremendous struggle.

The changes that have been wrought during the year in the economic and industrial activities of our country have been both startling and profound. The whole fabric of our national existence has been altered. Precedents no longer rule. What was yesterday unthinkable is today a commonplace. Still greater changes may come—but no matter what these may be, it is certain that the business element of the United States will be found ready to adapt itself to their requirements.

Your company has been affected no less than others by these changes in the structure and conditions of industrial activities. To some extent foreseeing them, your organization has without friction adapted itself to them. The facility with which such of its plants and equipment as have been diverted have been diverted from their original purposes and devoted to the production of supplies required by our government in its prosecution of the war, and the rapidity with which production upon a quantity basis has been reached, constitute a high tribute to the efficiency of your working organization. Of some important items for the equipment of our armies, your company is now turning out in one day a quantity largely in excess of the previous yearly output of the entire country.

Of all the changed conditions, there is none, perhaps, of more far-reaching effect than that which so directly concerns the fundamental industry of your company—the taking over by the government of the operation of the railroads. While a few months ago there were many buyers of cars as there were railroads, there is today but one—the Director-General of Railroads of the United States. That, as a war measure, the taking over by the government of the facilities of transportation was a war measure, not debatable, what its effect will be upon our future industrial existence, may be a subject of speculation.

The Director-General of Railroads early recognized the pressing necessity of a very substantial increase in the carrying capacity of the various roads under his control. As a result of this he has contracted for the building of 100,000 freight cars of various types. Of these, an order for 31,000 (the first contracted for by the Director-General) has been placed with this company—being the largest single purchase of cars ever made in the history of railroad operation or of car building. This order has been placed on a basis of profit satisfactory to the government and acceptable to your company—especially in view of the fact that we are relieved by the government of what would be the very heavy burden, under present conditions, of financing the purchase of the material required for this large number of cars.

One of the greatest difficulties with which we had to contend during the past winter, and a difficulty which threatened the most serious consequences was the failure of fuel supply. This led to the more or less complete shutdown of important industries in various sections of the country. It is gratifying to your management to report to the stockholders that, despite this entirely unprecedented condition, your company was able continuously to operate its plants throughout the winter.

The results of the year's operations, surplus of \$22,670,175.

TEXAS WOOL CLIP
SOMEWHAT SMALLER

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—Spring wool clip of San Angelo territory, now in progress, indicates the total crop of the season will be about 3,000,000 pounds, against an average yield of more than 4,000,000. The falling off is due to shipping out of about 300,000 head of sheep from producing territory on account of prolonged drought. Most sheep men are preparing to restock ranches, as there is splendid grazing at present. Schedule of prices fixed by the government for wool on a scored basis is:

Twelve months' wool, choice, \$1.75; average, \$1.70; inferior, \$1.65; eight months' wool, choice, \$1.55; average, \$1.50; inferior, \$1.45; six months' wool, choice, \$1.50; average, \$1.45; inferior, \$1.40.

The wool this season is not very clean, due to drought only recently given to the sheep. Labor has been scarce in some sections, both shearers and herders being difficult to obtain. Despite interruptions by rain, conditions for shearing have been excellent. The work is now half over, and more than 50 per cent of the spring crop has been brought to shipping points.

REAL ESTATE

An important sale of Back Bay realty today involves 46 Fenway near the Westland entrance, comprising a four-story octagon-front brick house and 3000 square feet of land, the latter taxed at \$15,000. The entire assessment is \$32,000. Winthrop P. Mandell et al. sell to Frances A. Sampson.

In Roxbury, Lewis S. Conant has sold to Hilda C. Joy the frame house and 12,000 square feet of land numbered 23 to 29 and 31 to 37 Ottawa Street, between Sherman and Laurel streets. The total tax valuation is \$13,600.

A Dorchester sale today takes the property at 660 Morton Street, corner of and numbered 32 Baird Street, taxed at \$10,000, of which amount \$1300 is on the 452 square feet of land in the lot. Jacob Waitzkin et ux. sell to William A. Jones.

BEACON HILL SALE

The trustees of Kings Chapel have just taken title to 67A Chestnut Street, Beacon Hill, from Elizabeth G. Ford. The property is on the corner of River Street and consists of a lot of land containing 1010 square feet and a five-story brick dwelling. The entire assessment is \$9500, of which \$4500 is on the land.

The trustees have purchased the property to be used for the purposes of the King's Chapel Alliance, which has been located at 102 Chestnut Street, but is now forced to occupy larger quarters because of increased scope of work. Herbert Clark represented the purchaser and the grantor was represented by Codman & Street, Boston.

WAYLAND FARM SOLD

Charles Philip Beebe of Boston has bought of Marlan B. Seabury his property on Old Connecticut Path, Wayland, comprising a farmhouse built in 1800, and now entirely restored and remodeled, together with stable, poultry houses and seven acres of land. The premises adjoin the properties of Dr. Joshua C. Hubbard and Francis Shaw, and are close by "Greenways," the well-known dairy farm recently owned by Edwin Farnham Greene, which Mr. Beebe purchased in April. Mr. Beebe will occupy the Seabury house and maintain the lands in systematic cultivation. Poole & Bigelow negotiated this transfer.

REALTY MEN TO MEET

Members of a sub-committee of the executive committee of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters will address members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at a meeting in the exchange rooms to be held at 11 a. m. next Monday morning when the abrogation of the "Guaranteed Amount Clause" will be explained and discussed.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The steamer Thelma arrived Thursday afternoon, with 20,000 pounds of large and medium mackerel, which sold at 11 cents this morning.

Arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh and salt fish were: The schooner Angle Watson, with 25,000 pounds of fresh groundfish; Waltheim, 27,000; and Mystery, with 25,000 pounds of cod and 25,000 pounds of halibut. The schooner Mystery brought in 25,000 pounds of salt fish from Grand Banks, and the Alice Doughty landed 35 large and three small swordfish.

Wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$9.12.33, market cod \$6, haddock \$5.75 @ 7, and steak pollock at \$7.75.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Romance from Western Bank with 275,000 pounds of salt cod for the Gorton Pew Fisheries. Frances J. O'Hara from Boston landed 130,000 pounds of fresh fish. Late arrivals Thursday were: The schooner Cavellier 20,000 pounds of halibut and 25,000 pounds of salt fish, schooner James P. Foster Jr. landed salt herring from Maine and small boats landed 400 barrels of large herring.

UNITED COAL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The United Coal Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, gross \$7,152,555, expenses \$5,965,718 and net \$1,186,837. After deduction of reserve for taxes of \$275,000 and preferred dividends of \$187,993, there remained a surplus of \$723,844.

MUCH ACTIVITY
IN TEXAS COTTON

Markets Respond to Varying Influences—Considerable Attention Is Being Paid to the Estimated Acreage Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Although many bearish factors have been at work in the Texas cotton markets, and influences at times have just about counterbalanced each other, it seems that the bulls have the upper hand now and trading is very active.

Favorable growing weather prevailed for about two weeks, and during this time the cotton has made wonderful improvement. The farmers have cleared the weeds and grass from their fields, and the cotton plants have recovered from the stunted condition in which the long continued cold weather in the early spring found them. Reports received during the last week tell of rapid growth and very heavy fruiting. The extremely hot weather, however, and the drought that seems to have set in, have had an unfavorable influence on the growth of the cotton, it is said.

Considerable attention is being given to the cotton acreage at this time, and a cotton man here who is well posted on conditions throughout the belt, estimates an increase of 1,500,000 acres over the acreage last year, of a total area of something like 41,000,000 acres. The Texas acreage, it is estimated, will show an increase of something like 10 per cent over last year, or a total of about 10,000,000 acres.

The firmness of spot cotton in the Texas markets has been a feature of the market, and as the new crop cotton begins to move this firmness will be more marked until the new crop movement reaches considerable proportions. Already the first new crop bale has been gathered, and as usual it came from the Rio Grande valley section. The bale was marketed from Galveston. The early date at which the first new bale is received is taken by some to mean an early movement of the crop as a whole, but this view is not generally entertained. Most traders say the first bale is the result of an extraordinary effort and does not mean anything with reference to the date the crop as a whole will begin moving, or to the size of the crop.

A tendency to cover at each slight break in prices on the part of shorts has led to the belief that the market is oversold and this has contributed to the factors sustaining prices.

TELEPHONE SIX
PER CENT BONDS

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has issued the following statement to the 90,000 stockholders:

The meeting to authorize the issue of 6 per cent convertible bonds for subscription by the stockholders will be held on Wednesday of next week (July 3).

Upon the authorization of the issue, subscription warrants will at once be mailed to stockholders, evidencing their right to subscribe for the bonds. The bonds will be dated Aug. 1, 1918, and will mature Aug. 1, 1924. Payment for each \$100 par value of bonds, including the adjustment of interest, is to be made as follows:

At the time of making subscription, on or before July 15, 1918, \$10; on or before Aug. 1, 1918, \$40; on or before Oct. 1, 1918, \$44.44.

FAIR FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In connection with the list of fair food prices for the consumer, issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration, it is pointed out that consumers should not pay more than 7 to 8 cents for rye flour. The rule is that retail grocers shall not sell this commodity at more than 1 cent a pound above their delivered cost, and this means instead of 8 to 9 cents, as published in last week's fair price list, the price is now 7 to 8 cents.

The figures in the first column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the right-hand column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

Commodity	Retailer Pays—	Consumer should pay—
White Flour	\$1.40-1.55 per 45 bbl (bag).	\$1.50-1.70 per 45 bbl (bag).
White Flour	\$1.40-1.50 per 45 bbl (bag).	7-7½¢ per lb.
Corn Meal, yellow	\$1.75-1.85 per 70 lb. bag.	6-7½¢ per lb.
Rye	\$10.90-12.50 per bbl.	7-8¢ per lb.
Potato, in bulk	14-15¢ per lb.	18-20¢ per lb.
Potato, in package	16-17¢ per pkg.	20-22¢ per pkg.
Barley, in bulk	\$10.25-13.75 per bbl.	6½-9¢ per lb.
Comstarch		
1 lb. pkg., full weight	8-9¢ per pkg.	10-12¢ per pkg.
Rolls Oats		
In bulk	\$5.50-6 per 90 lbs.	7½-8¢ per lb.
In 20 oz. pkg.	\$2.40-2.55 per 3 doz. cs.	11-12¢ per lb.
Hominy, in bulk	\$6.20-6.70 per 100 lbs.	7½-8¢ per lb.
Rice		
Fancy Head Honduras	\$9.50-10.75 per 100 lbs.	12-14¢ per lb.
In bulk	\$9-9.75 per 100 lbs.	11-12¢ per lb.
Broken Rice	\$7.75-8.25 per 100 lbs.	10-11¢ per lb.
Sugar		
Granulated, in bulk	7.50¢ per lb.	8½-9¢ per lb.
Granulated, in pkg.	8.25¢ per lb.	9-9½¢ per lb.
Prunes		
40-50	14-15½¢ per lb.	17-18¢ per lb.
70-80	13-14½¢ per lb.	16-17¢ per lb.
90-100	12-13½¢ per lb.	15-16¢ per lb.
Seeded Raisins, fancy	11-12¢ per 15 oz. pkg.	14-16¢ per pkg.
Seedless Raisins, Cal.	12½-13¢ per pkg.	15-18¢ per pkg.
Beans		
California Pea	14½-15½¢ per lb.	18-20¢ per lb.
Lima	14½-15½¢ per lb.	18-20¢ per lb.
Pinto	10½-11½¢ per lb.	13-14¢ per lb.
Canned Salmon		
Alaska Pink	\$2.10-2.15 per doz. cs.	20-22¢ per can.
Fancy Red	\$2.80-3 per doz. cs.	28-30¢ per can.
Evaporated Milk, tall pint cans	\$5 per 4-doz. cs.	13-15¢ per can.
Condensed Milk, 14 oz.	\$6.50-7.50 per 4-doz. cs.	17-18¢ per can.
Corn Syrup, 1½ lb. cans	\$2.73 per 2-doz. cs.	14-16¢ per can.
Corn Oil, quart cans	\$6.95 per 1-doz. cs.	65-70¢ per quart.
Corn Oil, pint cans	\$7.50 per 2-doz. cs.	35-38¢ per pint.
Lard Substitutes:		
1 lb. tin	\$10.17-10.53 per 3-doz. cs.	32-34¢ per tin.
Cottonseed Oil		
Medium size	\$8.85 per 1-doz. cs.	80-90¢ per tin.
Small size	\$8.85 per 2-doz. cs.	40-45¢ per tin.
New Potatoes	\$5.25-6 per bbl.	60-70¢ per pack.

DIVIDENDS

The Western Power Corporation has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock.

Wells-Fargo & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable July 20 to stock of record June 29.

The Louisville & Nashville has declared the regular semi-annual 3½ per cent dividend, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 19.

The Norfolk & Western has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on adjustment preferred, payable Aug. 19, to stock of record July 31.

The Standard Underground Cable Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 3 per cent, payable July 10.

The Hamilton Woolen Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 10 to holders of record June 28.

The General Motors Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on common and 1½ per cent on preferred stock, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 20 to holders of record July 5.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

The Santa Cecilia Sugar Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15, the same as declared Jan. 24 last.

The Mexican Telegraph Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent for the second quarter of 1918, payable July 17 to stock of record July 6.

The Consumers Electric Light Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable June 30.

The American Rolling Mills Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent (50 cents) and an extra of 1 per cent (25 cents) on the common.

The J. B. Stetson Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on preferred and the usual ad interim 10 per cent on the common stock, both payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

The company has been paying on the common for several years 10 per cent in July and 15 per cent in January.

The Citizens Traction Company of Philadelphia has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

The William Cramp Sons Ship & Engine Building Company directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15. This rate was declared six months ago; also in May, 1917, when the dividends were resumed. The officers and directors were reelected.

The directors of the Wabash have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred "A" stock, subject to the approval of the Railroad Administration. The necessary authority to make this distribution is expected daily, and as soon as it is received official announcement of the dividend action will be sent to stockholders.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common stock and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable in Liberty Bonds, also the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred. The common dividend is payable Aug. 1, to stock of record July 15; extra payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15; the preferred is payable July 15 to stock of record July 8.

LIBERTY BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The strength of the 4 per cent and 4½ per cent Liberty bonds is due to the purchases by corporations seeking investment of their surplus profits within the six months period allowed by the law.

GULF STATES STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Gulf Steel Company reports a net operating income for May of \$246,138, compared with \$402,536 a year ago.

SEARCH FOR DRAFT
EVADERS GOES ON

Corps of Clerks and Deputy Marshals Examine Men Arrested in Massachusetts Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Agents of the Department of Justice are continuing their search for draft dodgers, and a corps of clerks and several deputy marshals are conducting examinations of the men rounded up, those who are unable to satisfy the examiners that they have returned for military service, or have been assigned to their class by their selection boards being sent to the United States Court of Appeals where they are further questioned by United States Commissioner Hayes.

Up to Thursday night, nearly 200 men had been taken to the Federal Building for examination. Many of these were picked up in Cambridge and Somerville, a truckload of 48 men having been taken from the former place during the afternoon. Later 60 more arrived from the same city, one of the trucks bearing upon it the words, "Slackers from Cambridge," in chalk letters.

A delegation of about 65 men who were unable to secure the required \$500 bail were taken to the East Cambridge Jail on Thursday night, attracting much attention as they were marched through the streets.

They were in charge of United States marshal deputies, and seven members of the Boston provost guard.

The round-up was also conducted at the Fore River shipbuilding plant at Quincy, Mass., where 78 men were taken in custody, and sent to Boston later. Most of the men were without their registration cards.

From data gathered by the examiners, it appears that only about 10 per cent of those arrested are actually willful delinquents. Assistant United States Attorney Judd Dewey is much gratified at the success of the roundup, and is satisfied that there is much more to be accomplished in this direction. He says, however, that the percentage of slacker suspects under arrest to be inducted into the army eventually will not be more than 10.

Only men who have deliberately attempted to evade military service will be sent to prison for a year before being inducted into the army.

SHOE AND LEATHER
MEN ELECT OFFICERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The National Leather and Shoe Finding Association closed its annual convention here yesterday with the election of officers and the adoption of a resolution urging repeal of the Sherman and Clayton acts and the substitution of a new law granting "the right of industrial cooperation, subject to reasonable regulation."

The officers elected are: Henry E. Bragg, St. Joseph, Mo., president; George W. Stevenson, Cincinnati, O., vice-president; P. W. Peterson, Chicago, Ill., treasurer; W. G. Battle, St. Louis, Mo., and Henry Spies, Cleveland, O., executive committee.

GREAT COKE PLANT
PUT INTO OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carnegie Steel Company's gigantic coke plant at Clairton, erected at a cost of \$15,000,000, was placed in operation today. The plant contains 10 batteries of 64 ovens each, or 640 in all, each oven having a capacity of 12½ tons, and will be capable of caring for 18 blast furnaces. The array of ovens will consume 4,200,000 net tons of coal annually, the output of which will be as follows: Furnace coke, 3,000,000 tons; coke breeze, 250,000 tons; tar, 36,000,000 gallons; benzol, toluol and light oil, 10,000,000 gallons.

ORDNANCE BOARD
MAKE-UP ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The personnel of the Ordnance Department Board, which will work with the United States Steel Corporation in the building by the corporation for the government of the Neville Island cannon and projectile plant in Pennsylvania, is announced by Brig.-Gen. C. C. Williams, acting chief of ordnance, as follows: Col. Charles C. Jamieson (president), Col. Charles M. Wesson, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hunt, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Barba, Lieut.-Col. F. E. Walters, Lieut.-Col. R. P. Lamont and Major Charles A. Walker, Jr.

\$8,750,000 SAVED BY SALVAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than \$8,750,000 has been saved in the last two months by salvage waste prevention and the utilization or sale of discarded materials, said an announcement issued yesterday by the small arms section of the Ordnance Department's procurement division.

NATIONAL THRIFT
AND SAVINGS DAY

Final Appeals to Purchase Stamps Being Made—"Every True Patriot" Will Respond, Says Secretary McAdoo

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The intensive nation-wide campaign for the purchase of war savings and thrift stamps closed today with the observance of National Thrift Day, set aside by President Wilson for the final drive. "Every true patriot" was called upon by Secretary McAdoo to join "the army of war savers before the day closes."

In practically all states the day was observed, governors having proclaimed it a special occasion to impress upon the people the virtues of thrift. In many cities, parades and patriotic celebrations were held. In nearly every community workers made a special effort to further the sale of war savings and thrift stamps.

The American people, during the last two weeks, have signed pledges for the purchase of more than half a billion dollars worth of stamps. Officials believe the final canvass today will cause the amount to be doubled. Reports received at war savings headquarters here show that the total sales of stamps have thus far amounted to about \$300,000,000, which is less than had been hoped for.

A special appeal for the purchase of stamps today was made by Secretary McAdoo in the following statement:

"This is the closing day in the war savings pledge campaign. I earnestly hope that every American will have joined the army of war savers before the day closes. The fighting power of the nation will be strengthened more by saving than by any other thing, and it is the one universal thing that every patriot can do. Money saved means labor and materials saved and transmitted into irresistible and victorious force against the enemies of America and the world. Let every true patriot sign the war savings pledge today."

COLOMBIA GRANTS OIL
RIGHT TO AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department and the Fuel Administration have been informed that Colombia has granted an American company an oil concession, comprising 1,500,000 acres of proved oil land in the Department

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Dishes Made With Milk and Cheese

Milk is a very important and valuable article of food, according to exhibitors at the Milk and Dairy Show, held recently in New York. Moreover, there is, in the United States, a large supply of milk which must be used. Prices are high, it is admitted, but it is pointed out clearly that they are due to increased costs of production. If a surplus is allowed to accumulate, which is greater than the facilities for preserving it, making it into butter, cheese and so forth, that means waste and waste, so most people agree, is altogether wrong and therefore to be eliminated.

Cheese probably is the most ancient form of preserving milk. Who invented it, or how, is not definitely known, but any housekeeper could easily make an intelligent surmise as to its origin. Some one, in the early days, may have set away a dish of milk and neglected for some time to use it, and then, discovering that it had thickened and become quite a different thing, have tasted and experimented with it, and so discovered a new and good variety of food.

The New York State Food Commission, in cooperation with the Federal Food Board, exhibited at the Milk Show a large number of dishes made with milk, gave demonstrations daily in their preparation, provided samples for the public to taste, and also furnished recipes for their making. They showed the use of milk for the soup course, milk as a main dish, milk for salad and milk for desserts. Here are some of their recipes:

Cream Vegetable Soup—The ingredients are: 1 cup thick white sauce, 1/2 cup of vegetable pulp, 1 to 2 cups of water in which vegetables were cooked, salt, pepper, finely minced onion, and celery salt. The white sauce is made with milk, the proportions being 1 cup of milk to 2 or 4 tablespoons of butter, 3 or 4 tablespoons of flour and a little salt. The vegetables are cooked in boiling salted water until tender, rubbed through a strainer, and, in most cases, used with part or all the water in which they have been cooked.

Left-over foods—Left-over bits of vegetables, meats, fish or chicken can be used for cream soups by being ground and heated with a little liquid, before being strained, and added to the white sauce.

Cheese Soups—Two or three tablespoons of grated cheese may be added to any cream vegetable soup; or a cheese soup may be made by using 1 cup of thin white sauce, 3 tablespoons of grated cheese, and 1 egg yolk.

Scalloped Dishes—Combine 1 cup medium thick white sauce with 2 cups of cooked vegetables or fish. (For a medium thick white sauce, allow 2 tablespoons of butter and 1/4 or 2/5 tablespoons of flour to 1 cup of milk and a pinch of salt.) Arrange the sauce and the vegetables or fish in alternate layers in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle buttered crumbs over the top, and brown it in a moderate oven (25 to 30 minutes).

Soufflés—The general ingredients are 2 cups of thick white sauce, 2 eggs and a little salt. Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs separately. Add the yolks and the seasoning to the white sauce, and fold in the whites. Turn the mixture into a greased baking dish, set in a pan of hot water, and bake it in a moderate oven until it puffs and becomes firm (30 to 40 minutes).

Cheese Soufflé: Add 1/2 cup of grated cheese to the hot white sauce. **Fish or Vegetable Soufflé**: Add 1/2 to 1 cup of cooked fish or vegetable to the hot white sauce.

Bread Crumb Soufflé: Use 1 cup of stale crumbs to 2 cups of medium thick white sauce. The bread crumbs take the place of flour and give a different texture.

Cheese Pudding—The ingredients are: 1 cup of stale bread crumbs, 1 cup of grated cheese, 2 cups of milk, 2 tablespoons of melted butter, 1/4 teaspoon of mustard, salt, paprika, 2 eggs, beaten. Mix the crumbs, cheese, milk, butter and seasonings together, fold in the beaten eggs, and bake the pudding in a greased baking dish, set in a pan of hot water, in a moderate oven, until it is firm.

Cottage Cheese Pie—The ingredients are: 1 cup of cottage cheese, 1/2 cup of maple syrup, 1-3 cup of honey, 2-3 cup of milk, yolks of 2 eggs, beaten, 2 tablespoons of melted butter, salt, 1/4 teaspoon of vanilla. Mix the ingredients in the order given. Bake the pie in one crust made of potato or rice. Cool it slightly, cover it with meringue, and brown it in a slow oven.

A Bit of Home-Made Millinery

It was a remarkably pretty hat, of pale orchid-colored organdie, to match the dainty summer frock with which it was worn. When one examined it closely, one noticed it was made of perfectly plain smocking of the simplest "accordion" pattern. It was easily fashioned, so its wearer explained, being fitted over a covered frame on a simple mushroom sailor shape. The facing was of plain organdie, finished at the edge with two or three soft, narrow folds. Trimming, though almost superfluous because of the smocking, nevertheless appeared in the form of one beautiful little flower, on the brim, a little to the left of the front.

How to Remove Ink Stains

It may not be generally known that it is quite easy to take out ink stains with common soda. Damp the stain with cold water and then cover it with soda. Leave it for about an hour, till the stain completely disappears. It does not leave a mark after.

The Living Room

(This is the second of a series of articles which will deal with the decorating and furnishing of the various rooms of the modern house.)

How often have you heard the enthusiastic owner of a new house—or an old house to be refurbished—exclaim: "Everything in the living room is going to be new, the very latest." Or perhaps it may be—"I think I'll use mulberry for the drapes; that shade's so good this year." "So good this year"—the very words should be a warning. What of next year, when the enthusiasm and the novelty have a bit faded? What of all the years to come, each one bringing with it a color, a style, some fad or fancy that is called "so good," for its brief season, and then drops off into the dreary limbo of out-worn fashions? The course of wisdom, in selecting furnishings for any room, is to wonder "How will I like it 10 years from now?" before making a decision, and the precaution is particularly necessary with relation to the living room.

Its name suggests the purpose more picturesquely than that of any other apartment in the house—a room to live in, a place where one spends many of the hours not given over to sleep or to work. The intimate associations of home are most likely to center in this room, which is both a family gathering spot and a place of informal hospitality where friends are welcomed. Because it is a living room, the first quality to strive for is "livableness," and "livableness," reduced to its simplest terms, may be summed up as comfort and convenience and a kind of restful cheerfulness, all governed by good taste.

The successful furnishing of the living room never depends on the arbitrary choice of this or that style of furniture, even though the style in question may be heralded as "the very latest thing." If the things which go to making up the room—the furniture, the shades and draperies, the rugs, the wall paper, the lamps, and that miscellaneous and indispensable number of small articles called, for convenience, accessories—are one and all in keeping with the character of the house, and the people, and kind of life they lead, then the living room is bound to be a livable and a thoroughly delightful place. It will possess qualities of a better sort than the originally so often desperately striven for; and distinction, because the all-important law of suitability has not been transgressed.

The attempt to buy, at one time, all the furnishings for a living room is always a mistake. It is far better to live a few months, or even a year or two, with somewhat meager equipment than to encumber oneself with things which are too expensive to discard, even though they soon become distasteful. The few indispensable pieces, which must be selected first, should be chosen with the utmost care for their permanent desirability; as for the smaller pieces and the accessories, it is best to let their acquisition grow with the growing knowledge of one's tastes and ideals and needs. Acquired so, from time to time, these very important smaller articles will have the air of belonging to the room and it is not unlikely that they will be of better quality than they might have been if bought from the initial appropriation.

Although informality is the keynote of the really livable living room, this should not be made an excuse for disorder or for anything but the most careful attention to details. There seems to be an unfortunately prevalent idea that informality is best achieved by a hit and miss bringing together of all sorts of haphazard articles, chosen because they were comfortable or appealed to a passing fancy. Comfort is important, even indispensable. But a shining golden oak rocker, upholstered in imitation black leather, may be comfortable. Be sure your big chairs are well designed, as well as luxuriously cushioned. Then, if their style is in keeping with that of the rest of the furniture and with the architectural "feeling" of the background; if their proportions are suited to the room, so that they look neither clumsy nor lost; and if their color harmonizes with the general color scheme of the room, you may be sure of having made a fortunate choice. Intrinsic merit of design and quality, suitability of size, harmony of color and style with other furniture and with the architectural character of the room—these are considerations always to be kept in mind in the purchase of any piece of furniture.

To work for any striking or studied effect in the living room is always a mistake. The less conscious thought expended on "effects," the better the result is likely to be. Pleasant living rooms are much like pleasant and well-bred people, who can be unaffected and informal without losing dignity. And uncompromisingly correct living rooms, with everything of exactly the same period, or desperately original ones, are suggestive of another sort of people, not so pleasant, who seem always to be afraid you won't observe what splendid manners they have.

Although the furniture is to be chosen primarily for use and for its part in creating a quiet, rational environment, there are several styles which suggest themselves as especially suitable for the living room. Early English oak furniture has a quality of sincerity about it which is attractive, and, in the many excellent modern adaptations, these early English styles are very comfortable, indeed. The slightly heavy proportions of the originals are usually modified to make the fascinating "hutches" (now often containing all the fittings of a completely appointed desk), the refectory tables and benches, and the tall-backed chairs suitable for modern rooms whose dimensions are something less than those of baronial halls. Oak furniture of this character—



A pleasant corner in an attractively furnished living room, in which simplicity and practical placement of the furniture are admirably apparent

Tudor, Jacobean, or late Stuart—will probably require the addition of some upholstered armchairs, and a roomy sofa of non-period lines, to make the room measure up to present-day standards of comfort. William and Mary or Queen Anne live a few months, or even a year or two, with somewhat meager equipment than to encumber oneself with things which are too expensive to discard, even though they soon become distasteful. The few indispensable pieces, which must be selected first, should be chosen with the utmost care for their permanent desirability; as for the smaller pieces and the accessories, it is best to let their acquisition grow with the growing knowledge of one's tastes and ideals and needs. Acquired so, from time to time, these very important smaller articles will have the air of belonging to the room and it is not unlikely that they will be of better quality than they might have been if bought from the initial appropriation.

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arrangement in the living room, common sense, an eye for utility, and a thought for the comfort and convenience of the people who will use the room, will dictate the most complete and satisfactory answer. When the housewife of fifty years ago was arranging her "front parlor," she put her marble-topped table just over the wreath of roses which decorated the precise center of the rug, and ranged half a dozen chairs at long intervals against the walls. This may not have been a plan designed to keep her guests out of earshot of each other, or to prevent their being able to reach the books on the table and see by the lamp which usually stood there, but it was certainly not an intelligent arrangement. A safe, general rule is that the useful, logical arrangement is best. It is desirable to provide some sort of small table to hold books, a lamp, and sewing things for every group of two or three chairs. Little end-tables may agreeably perform this function for the sofa; though, if it is placed in front of the fireplace, a long table backing it will probably hold one or two lamps to furnish the necessary light.

Arrangements of chairs, benches, sofas and tables in groups planned to make conversation easy and pleasant, or the hour with book or knitting as comfortable as possible, are most hospitable. The only arbitrary rule to be regarded in arrangement is that

conformity with architectural facts is essential, if the room is to have any feeling of order. A sofa or piano, running diagonally across a corner, contradicts the architect's intention and robs the room of its natural dignity. Large pieces should first be centered on the fireplace, bay window or any other principal architectural feature; the smaller groups will then naturally find their logical places. The living room, even at its very simplest, is always full of possibilities of becoming a delightful place. For one thing, it is the best room in the house in which to enjoy furniture—not just the big and indispensable and universal pieces, but all those small and charming incidental things which have an importance quite out of proportion to their size—carts, muffin racks, little tables of fetching shapes and nests of tables, sewing cabinets and a host besides. But never admit a single piece that you have not a definite use for; unless you need it, it is an intruder and should be ruthlessly excluded, no matter how attractive in its own right. If you will keep in mind that the living room is not a formidable problem, whose solution is known only to professional decorators, but your room, your own to live in and be happy in, its furnishing will become an exciting adventure and one which it is probable you will turn to very good account.

The Season's New Bathing Suits

The new bathing suits shown for this season have a decidedly novel air about them. What seems to be the particularly distinguishing feature is the cut of the bloomers, also their length. This latest style in bloomers or knickers which is, apparently, quite common, is similar to riding breeches, as it ends in a tight cuff, sometimes plain, often plaited about and just below the knee. A frequent fashion of finishing it is to use three good-sized buttons. Black satin and also navy blue are among the most popular fabrics used for these garments. As for the outer part of the bathing suit, that is often made on the order of a rather plain over-tunic for a dress, the plainness of the cut being quite subordinate to the beauty or richness or interest of the material used.

One popular combination is of a very rough fabric, somewhat resembling the ratine, which was so well liked a few years ago, edged about with buttonholing in some coarse cotton or silk of a contrasting color, for the upper garment, with bloomers, or, rather, knickers, of satin. The tunic is, quite short, as a rule, while the knickers, as has been mentioned, frequently extend several inches below the knees. Sometimes this cuff effect is made of the same material as is the upper tunic.

Among the more extreme suits, seen recently, were some of figured velvet. But they were evidently intended for shore wear only. Most of the suits are made of materials much more suitable and far less extravagant; silk or surf satin figures largely, but the wearing of silk is urged now as a national duty.

The old-time plain rubber bathing cap has practically disappeared from view; its only place seeming now to be where two caps are worn for the better protection of the hair. In such cases, the plain cap is worn under a more elaborate arrangement. Some of the new caps are attractive, being of

colored rubber and trimmed with pretty flowers. There are close-fitting little toques, almost covered with rubber flowers, and there are the large shade hats, also flower bedecked. One interesting shop window showed a full set of rubber equipment, not only most fetching millinery, but a knitting bag, all of rubber, and one of those new four-ribbed parasols. Both bag and parasol were adorned with sea-green waves, with little fish gamboling among them. A long garment of green rubber was trimmed with smocking and was, apparently, intended to wear over a bathing costume, instead of a cape. Knitting bags and parasols of other materials, to match the suits, are provided for beach use and are as gay as the most enthusiastic color lover could ask, crimson and purple being highly popular.

An Inexpensive Sponge Cake

Two eggs, 1/2 cup hot water, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, grated lemon rind. To half of sugar, add all of hot water, then balance of sugar, beaten yolks, flour and baking powder, and grated lemon rind. Beat all of the beaten whites. Bake in moderate oven.

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New Chairs for Old

They were quaint little chairs, looking old enough to have come over in the Mayflower, straight from Merrie England. Although they were not quite ancient enough for that, in reality, their splint seats were torn and broken, and all signs of paint or varnish had quite vanished from their sturdy little frames. So they languished in a corner of a dingy, second-hand furniture shop, apparently doomed to end their days in oblivion. It was an owner of a city apartment who bought them, while on a search for odd bits of furniture for her living room. She had hoped to spend the summer in a little seaside cottage; and when it was found that her work would keep her in town, she set out to make the apartment high above the river, a new place for the summer months. The furniture had been covered with cool-looking cretonne, and it was while hunting for odd bits of brass that she found the three little chairs.

Needless to say, they went home with her and this is what happened to them. First they were scrubbed with merciless energy, then they were sanded, painted black, and given a coat of enamel. By this time, life had taken on a new aspect for them. Two long strips of burp cloth were woven across the empty spaces where the splint seats had been, and a layer of the material ordinarily used for table padding, or "hush cloths," placed over this.

The seats were then covered with dull blue linen, of a very coarse weave. This linen was cut at each of the four corners so that it fitted around the chair legs, made large enough so that it could be sewed firmly down on the under side of each seat. This linen was drawn down firmly, so that there were no wrinkles. The cretonne with which the other living room furniture was covered had a pattern of baskets of quaint garden flowers, and three of these were cut out so that one could be applied in the middle of each chair seat. It would have been easier to appliqué these baskets to the linen, before it was put on the chairs, but this could not be done because the linen had to be drawn down firmly and it was hard to tell beforehand just which part of the linen would come in the middle.

Then there was more painting to do. On the top slat of the back of each chair, on the rungs and on the front legs, were painted conventional flowers, such as the cretonne baskets held. As these were simple, they were easily copied, the coloring being the main consideration in such painting, rather than the details of the flowers. The vivid blue and yellow posies that grew on the three little chairs were most decorative, small as they were, and the chairs themselves were so comfortable and adapted themselves so well to odd corners of the living room that they have quite forgotten their days in the second-hand furniture store.

The owner of the apartment was so encouraged by the change in the three little chairs that she brought an old upholstered chair, and a couch which matched it, forth from their resting place in a storeroom and prepared to make them over. The couch was low and wide, with rather an ugly back and two stiff, straight end pieces. The back and one end were ruthlessly eliminated, and both chair and couch gone over with a vacuum cleaner.

Green and white striped cretonne, over which the designer had scattered garlands of tiny pink roses, was bought by the bolt, and the owner set

to work, with quantities of newspapers and several papers of pins as aids. The newspapers were pinned on the chair and couch, cut and adjusted until they made slip covers for the furniture. They were then taken apart, and the cretonne cut as the papers had been. After it had been pinned together and fitted, it was basted together in a way that is especially good for such work. The edges are turned under and the pieces of material pinned together so that the covers are very loose. The pieces are then basted together about an eighth of an inch below the edge, so that this narrow edge of the material stands up on the right side. This gives the slip cover a finished look, which may be absent on a home-made cover where all the edges come on the wrong side.

Lentils, Indian Dahl

One teaspoon each of lentils, milk and water, 1 teaspoon curry powder, 1 small onion, lemon juice if desired, 1 ounce butter, pepper and salt to taste. Well wash lentils, and soak in the teaspoon of water or milk 12 hours. Melt butter in pan. Fry onion pale brown, sprinkle on curry powder and fry a little (use iron spoon and raise off fire). Put teaspoon of water in pan and bring to the boil, add lentils, etc. Simmer 2 hours, stirring frequently; add lemon juice, just before serving. Pile on flat dish, marking neatly with fork. Serve with a border of rice or mashed potatoes, and decorate with parsley.



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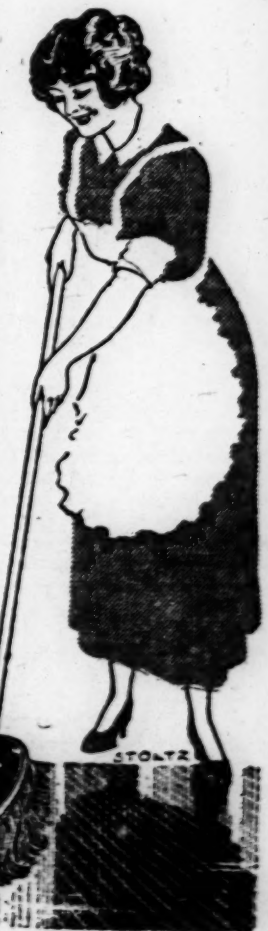
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LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

Whenever prices have gone up until the consumer felt he was paying too much for a commodity the cry of "eliminate the middleman" has been made. The government, too, has pointed out from time to time that a remedy for profiteering on the part of the dealer is to be found in dealing directly with the producer for foodstuffs. That this procedure does not always solve the problem is instanced in the case of a Boston man who went direct to a producer, a farmer near Concord, Mass., for strawberries, and who has concluded that it is sometimes better to deal with the middleman than to buy from the producer.

The Boston man discovered, after he had paid 35 cents for a box of native strawberries from one of the farmer's produce stands along the country highway, that a neighbor had purchased the same kind of berries from the Boston market for 25 cents. He has been unable to figure out just why the farmer feels that his berries are worth more, when sold direct to the consumer, than the price charged by the dealer when the farmer has been put to the expense of delivering his berries to the market and the middleman has made his profit. The Boston man wonders if this farmer considers that the city man ought to pay for the privilege of buying direct from the producer or whether the producer feels that anyone who wants strawberries enough to stop in the country, when on a pleasure trip and buy them, wants them so badly that price is given small consideration. This man at the present time, at least, is not joining in the chorus, "eliminate the middleman."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND TREATY-MAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A Rhodes lecture on "Treaty-Making and the Dominions" was recently given by Sir John Macdonnell, Quain Professor of Comparative Law at University College, London.

They approached the problem of treaty-making, he said, with some advantages—with the knowledge that the home government sympathized with their aspirations, with a new sense of the value to all its members of the unity of the Empire, with the consciousness that they had been drawn together as never before by common suffering, common struggle and the pursuit of a common ideal. How, in regard to treaty-making, to reconcile unity with the autonomy of the dominions and to continue to maintain the greatest example yet known of a true league of nations, was a unique problem to be dealt with as such, and with hope rather than fear.

They must not look too curiously and anxiously for precedents. There was such a thing as obstructing the view of the present by the undue obfuscation of the past, a narrow, pedantic way of looking at the problem, fatal to success. If he referred to the practice of Rome with regard to treaties and to her dependencies, it was because Rhodes had more than once said that the policy of Rome, elastic and adaptable, was a model for the British Empire in its future development: that "The Decline and Fall" was a favorite book of his, and that he had caused to be made for his library at Groot Schuur special translations of many of the chief works referred to by Gibbons.

The lecturer went on to describe in detail the early policy of England as to treaty-making in India and in the American colonies, in regard to which a very liberal policy of laissez faire and ample delegation of sovereignty had been permitted. The colonies had been feeling their way to autonomy in regard to certain classes of treaties when the great split took place. There had been a long period of chilling indifference, especially in early Victorian days, as to the future of the colonies. But there had been, on the whole, since the date of the North American Act, a rapid advance to a recognition of their true position. The story of the creation of free states, voluntarily remaining in affectionate relations with the mother country, was a story without parallel. Sir John Macdonnell, Sir George Brown, Sir Henry Parkes, Rhodes, General Botha and General Smuts stood out among the great statesmen of the world. From the passing of the British

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North American Act there had been an almost continuous advance in the matter of treaties. The chief stages of all treaty-making were the preliminary negotiations and the signing of the protocols; the signing, with or without reservation, of the text; adhesion or accession by others than the original parties; and denunciation or withdrawal from them. In certain classes of treaties, the Dominions had taken part in all these stages; in real, y, though not in form, they had acted independently.

So far as commercial treaties were concerned, though constitutional usages were still strictly preserved, the dominions were absolutely free to take their own course, even though it should happen not to be similar to that pursued by England. First had come the practice of associating colonial statesmen with English plenipotentiaries, and of "filtering negotiations" through British representatives. Then had been introduced the practice of direct negotiation, the co-operation of the British representative being virtually nominal.

At each of the imperial conferences, the lecturer continued, the matter had been brought forward, and at each concessions had been made. There remained the difficulty as to political treaties. These great communities would assert their right to be consulted as to decisions which might call upon them again to make supreme sacrifices. How was the difficulty to be met, he asked. It might be that the power of refusing ratification might occasionally have to be exercised.

Political spheres of influence might have to be allocated to the Dominions. The problem was not to be solved by imitating the constitution of federations which attempted to define with precision the limits of treaty-making of the central authority and the individual members, as was done, say, by the Constitution of Switzerland, or by any system of checks and counter-checks. Edmund Burke had given the answer for their guidance—to look steadfastly at the facts before them and be guided by the wisdom of the hour.

One security for uniformity of policy, which, according to Burke, was the secret of the permanent unity of the Empire, was the existence of a league of nations, the only true league of nations, unit for aggression, impregnable for defense. Its value to each and all its members was appreciated as it never had been before the war. The legal theory of the unity of the Empire corresponded as it never had done before to the facts before them. It was no legal fiction. The deepening sense of the value of the Empire would probably insure general uniformity of treaties. A working system would be evolved, as the experience of the last half century, the moderation and practical wisdom of the home government and the dominions, seemed to show.

CLOTHING DESIGNERS' PROTEST
BALTIMORE, Md.—At the opening session of the convention of the International Association of Clothing Designers, Irving Frankel of Cincinnati, O. president, called upon the members to voice a strong protest against the further manufacture of olive drab and khaki garments for civilians, and against the manufacture of any garments for civilian wear that tend to infringe on the uniform of the United States Army.

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SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN OPENED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Democratic primary campaign for the seat in the United States Senate held by William J. Stone has been formally opened by the two leading candidates, former Governor Joseph W. Folk, who spoke at St. Joseph, and Senator X. P. Wilfley, appointed to fill out Senator Stone's term, who addressed a meeting at Mexico, in his home county. Senator Wilfley will devote but little time to his campaign, as his presence in Washington is required. Mr. Folk has resigned as attorney for the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and will speak in practically all of the 114 counties of the State before the August primary.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Edward Grant Buckland of New Haven, Conn., who is to serve as president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, caring for its distinctly corporate, legal, and financial interests as apart from its administrative policy and handling by J. H. Hustle, the Regional Director of Railroads, has been a vice-president of the New Haven company since 1907, and also its general counsel for some years. Hence he knows its history, and its corporate interests quite thoroughly and can be depended on to conserve these interests as far as possible under the war conditions that have brought federal control. He got his cultural education in Kansas, at Washburn College, and then went to New Haven to study law at Yale. He never went back west, but was admitted to the Connecticut bar, settled in New Haven, taught at the law school from which he had graduated, and began to build up a private practice. In 1898 he joined the legal staff of the railroad mentioned and in 1907 became a vice-president.

Frederick A. Delano, now a member of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, wishes to go to France and to serve there with the railroad arm of the United States Expeditionary Force. To gain his ends he has asked the President to accept his resignation from the banking board that is doing so much to stabilize not only American but international finance. It is not surprising that Mr. Delano should choose the work at the front, for he is a veteran administrator of railroads in the Middle West, with fine records of executive skill on the Burlington, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and on the Wabash, for which latter property he was acting as receiver when he was named as an original member of the Reserve Board. He first worked on railroads as far back as 1885, when he went to Colorado with an engineering party of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. His ability to deal with major problems of industry and finance in a large way led to his selection by the War Department, in the early years of the new century, as an adviser on railway transportation in the Philippines. Again, in 1912, he was employed on a government commission named to study industrial relations. An alumnus of Harvard University, he has represented its western graduates on the board of overseers. He also has given of his time and intelligence to unpaid service on the board of trustees of the University of Chicago. That city rates him as one of her ablest and most public-spirited men.

Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, the founder and, at the present time, one of the directors of the weekly newspaper, the *Unita*, which though small in point of size has been described by a contemporary writer as "the advanced guard of Young Italy," is a native of Molfetta, near Bari. At one time a teacher in the secondary schools in different parts of Italy he has been a professor at the universities of Messina and Pisa and now holds the chair of history at Florence. Professor Salvemini is a devoted follower of Mazzini. He was formerly a member of the Socialist party but left it in 1911. Before the outbreak of the war, he was an opponent of the policy of the Triple Alliance and an advocate of an alliance with England and an understanding with France. He was an ardent supporter of Italian intervention and when war was declared he volunteered and served for some time as a lieutenant of infantry. Professor Salvemini is a staunch supporter of the policy of an Italo-Yugo-Slav understanding and of the settlement of the Adriatic questions on the basis of mutual concessions. As long ago as May, 1915, the *Unita* published an article in favor of the Italo-Yugo-Slav friendship and the paper has consistently maintained that point of view.

John F. Stevens, who has just been appointed one of a board of five trustees to care for the interests of the public in the Boston Elevated Railway property and to administer it on a service-cost system of tolls, is president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and an important member of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety by whom the interests of organized labor have been kept in harmony with the committee's program of maximum service for the nation. Mr. Stevens is a long-time worker in the ranks of organized labor, and was business agent of the Building Trades Council and vice-president of the Boston Central Labor Union before he was elected to the presidency of the latter body on the basis of his proved ability. He is an important new figure in the affairs of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts, and, on the newly constituted board of control of the city's largest public utility corporation, he will have a chance to show how able and broad-gauge a man he is in meeting the problems of the rehabilitation of a property that has failed to meet fully investors' and travelers' expectations.

Frank V. Thompson, who has been elected superintendent of the public schools of Boston, after a contest for the place and a prolonged deadlock within the body making the election, was born in Arkansas. He was educated in Roman Catholic schools and colleges in New Hampshire, and then studied at Harvard University, where he won his master's degree. While a student he specialized in a way to fit him for teaching, and in 1895 he became principal of a school in North Walpole, Mass. In 1901 he became a master in the South Boston high school, and since that time has been identified with the Boston school system, attaining to the grade of assistant superintendent in 1910. During the years 1906-10, when he was headmaster of the newly established high school of commerce, he became unusually conversant with the problems of education as related to vocational preparation, and it has since been his

duty to develop the utilitarian part of Boston's elementary and high school system. The success he has had in doing this work has given him more than a local reputation, and has led to his being called on for "survey" work beyond the bounds of Massachusetts. Since the United States entered the war he has been busy in adjusting the school system to meet war needs.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Overseas by Air
BALTIMORE AMERICAN—Overseas by air is the program of United States aviation in the near future. Under their own power American seaplanes will soar through the air and cross the seas with every detail of the time and incidents scheduled and with surface ships carrying supplies and necessities following and with all the ships of the country along the traffic lanes on the lookout for the seaplanes. This will be inaugurated for the first time if it travels through the air. Thus while the time had been playing up imaginative pictures of the German making descents upon the American coast by means of airships mothered by surface craft, the United States is about to do the thing credited to the foe. It is not so stated in the dispatches, yet it would be entirely feasible for the seaplanes to cooperate against the submarine and to aid the convoys. From their elevation a submarine shadow under water could well be seen and depth bombs dropped upon the lurking foe.

Reclaiming Army Clothing

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.)—Six million garments from the United States Army are to be "reclaimed," and the announcement is of more than ordinary interest because this is the first time in the history of our army that the thing has been done. Heretofore partly worn-out clothing has gone inconspicuously into the rag bag. But the vastness of our present organization has made need of economy more imperative and its measure more apparent. Our government is wise in taking the step in time, and modern facilities for textile work are so complete that by the time the salvage of soldiers' clothing is thorough there will be no way by which the ordinary individual will be able to identify them as "secondhand."

Women in Industry

NEW YORK WORLD—Women have long been in industry and commerce; women of doubtful character in some cases; that is no new phenomenon. What is new is the sudden and dramatic calling upon women to fill unaccustomed and conspicuous posts, in a war emergency which should win for them the aid and sympathy of the public and protection from careless employers. We shall see women in transportation in greater number. We shall see them in tasks which they have not yet assumed. It is important to start right. If employers do so act that the conditions of employment are beyond criticism, the "danger" the Brooklyn monopoly fears that "sustained agitation" about these conditions "will have the effect of lowering rather than elevating" the type of women employed will not exist, and all will join in honoring as she deserves the well-conducted war-work woman.

Return of the Horse and Carriage
SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—Newport reflects a tendency that has been noted in New York City, where horses are coming into favor again. The seaside place which was the unrivaled center of ultra-fashionable life in the days before Bar Harbor came into vogue, still maintains its pretensions, and we are told that there are more horses and carriages already in Newport than there have been for many years. A prominent dealer in carriages is having inquiries for the style of carriages which was fashionable in the days before the automobile. Most carriage makers now have to depend on some line of work connected with automobiles, but their best handiwork is still to be found.

ROAD TRANSPORT IN BRITAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Under the provisions of the Defense of the Realm Regulations, new powers are conferred on the Board of Trade for providing and maintaining an efficient system for the transport of goods by road, and using in the manner best suited to the needs of the country any horses or vehicles in use or capable of being used for the purpose of road transport. With this object the board may, by order, regulate or restrict the use, sale, or purchase of horses and vehicles, or take possession thereof either absolutely or by way of hire. Returns of horses and vehicles may be required, and the priority in which goods are to be carried by road and vehicles used may be regulated. The board may also prescribe the conditions and rates of hire, and may require notice before disposal of any horse or vehicle. This regulation, and orders of the Board of Trade issued hereunder, will be administered by the Road Transport Board, 9 Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.

GRAND RABBI AND KING GEORGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a message to King George the Grand Rabbi of Jaffa expresses the feelings of loyalty of the "faithful sons of Israel" to the British Empire. The message continues:

"I pray to God Almighty, Creator of the Universe, King of the Earth, to grant life and peace to our King, and to glorify the throne of his Empire; great will be his honor, and under God's protection it will extend from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. In your days shall Judea be relieved and Israel shall dwell in safety and your eyes shall perceive the realization of her great and honorable aspiration—eternal peace and liberty to all nations."

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Muffling the City's Din

Under orders of the city authorities, the New York police are trying to suppress all unnecessary noise in public places. With the circuses this year running their side-shows without vociferating barkers, an experiment in selling newspapers without an accompaniment of yells would seem to be in order. Under the arrangement the patrolmen could be directed to keep cans of lubricating oil in convenient caches, and be given authority to stop any trolley car, if a track curve in his district developed a tendency to send forth grinding protests whenever car wheels passed, requiring the motorman to eliminate the shrieks. Citizens generally might be enrolled as car inspectors at large, and perhaps the same identical flat-wheeled nuisance would not then continue to thud its way through the city for days on end. The sounding of factory whistles, in any city at least, seems a needless public annoyance. Many motorists unduly prolong their warning blasts; and nearly all such makers of useless noise, by some curious instinct, appear to select a horn having a particularly raucous squawk. Now for a new simile, to be hoped for: Noiseless as Broadway.

Pastoral Sounds

Many persons who dislike the noises incident to traffic and industry in the city take pleasure in pastoral sounds. One early summer evening a suburbanite chanced to start a census of the various sounds that came to him through the open window as he lay upon a couch. The monotonous chorus of crickets on the embankment running down to the lake was the first to attract attention, cut through now and then by the versatile song of a thrush. The chatter of a lawnmower, up the street, seemed not unpleasant in the distance. The neighbor's hopeful son had brought his fiddle this evening appreciably close to pitch, and his flattening was scarcely noticeable on that top note which always bothered him in playing "My Hero." With continued concentration on the mere act of listening, the suburbanite became increasingly conscious of sounds. He found himself assailed by noises, more or less pleasant, from every quarter. There were the dining room and kitchen clocks, each with its individual tick; faint musical squeaks in many keys filled the air when the grocer's iron-tired wagon rolled along the pebbly road; a crow cawed contemptuously above the corn patch over the hill; down on the lake a restless motor-boat spluttered over an aimless course, with the engine occasionally missing an explosion; several boys with voices that in some cases seemed absurdly high or low in pitch, splashed through their first swim of the year half a mile away across the water. It was now quite dark, and the bass chorus of the frogs rose louder and louder on the air. Still the crickets kept up their rhythmic chant tirelessly. At this point the census was suspended by a call from the three-year-old, in her room upstairs, for a drink of water.

Tokyo and Fairhaven

There is a reminder of the old seafaring days of New England ports in the unusual event which is to mark the observance of the Fourth of July in Fairhaven, Mass. No less a notable than the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Viscount Ishii, is to participate in the public exercises. It seems that 75 years ago Captain Whitfield, the commander of a Fairhaven whaler, rescued in the China Sea a Japanese named Nakahama, and brought him to Fairhaven where he lived happily for several years before returning to Japan. His son, Dr. Nakahama of Tokyo, wishing to acknowledge and commemorate the action of the Fairhaven skipper, has asked the Japanese Ambassador to present to the town a Samurai sword of the Fourteenth Century. A graceful act, and a unique occasion should result.

Another Tradition Gone

The young women of the chorus employed in an annual production by a certain noted purveyor of musical comedies, have been requested to cease using cosmetics and other devices of theatrical make-up except for actual appearances behind the footlights. The producer has become convinced that make-up devised to overcome the effects of stage lighting

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mars the appearance of these young women who are seen under natural light conditions. He may also have been moved to act by his disgust after reading that a considerable number of young men taken in a police corral of idlers were found to be using rouge on their cheeks, carmine on their lips, and black on their eyelashes. Just how so many of these youths have in the past managed to live on nothing a year is a subject that may yet occupy an American Thackeray. But for some little time, at least, they will be required to be useful rather than decorative.

AMERICA AND THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Judge Wadhams, of New York, who is at present visiting the United Kingdom at the invitation of the Ministry of Information, recently addressed a meeting in London on the subject of a league of nations, a report of which was mailed to The Christian Science Monitor at the time. More recently Judge Wadhams has been visiting Liverpool, where he accorded an interview to a representative of The Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury.

Discussing the idea of a league of nations with the Liverpool Post's representative, Judge Wadhams said: "The immediate interest of the United States, as of the other Allies, is to defeat Germany, the common enemy. Popular discussion of a League of Nations should not be considered as diverting attention from the work in hand, but, if properly understood, it becomes an incentive to more vigorous prosecution of the war. President Wilson has, in his formal statement of the aims and objects of the United States, given 'the organization of a League of Nations to secure an enduring peace' the first place. This is a corollary of the President's declaration that the world must be made safe for democracy. As I understand the meaning of that phrase, it implies, first, the overthrowing of the autocratic military power of Germany, which is a menace as long as it exists; and, secondly, the organization of the democracies to prevent the reassertion of the autocratic military power, and the establishment in its place of settlement of international differences by an appeal to reason."

"I was particularly pleased," Judge Wadhams remarked to the representative of the Liverpool Post, "with the reference of General Smuts to the British Empire as a model for a League of Nations. We in the United States have been in the habit of pointing to the federal organizations of the United States as a model. The organization, however, of the United States is more formal than could be expected of a League of Nations at the beginning. The bond which holds the British Empire together, and which the sublime contribution of the dominions and colonies in the present crisis have shown to be so real, is the sort of union necessary to insure the success of a League of Nations. I have talked with leading men, both in governmental, professional, and labor circles, in America, in Great Britain, and in France, and there is a common determination that the League of Nations should be formed. In my opinion, it should be organized now among the Allies, for it is the Allies who must set up the new order."

Discussing the question as to whether Germany should be admitted to the league, Judge Wadhams told the Liverpool Post's representative that the question must be viewed from the standpoint of securing the future peace of the world and from that standpoint alone. Germany, he said, must be checked now, and held in check in the future; and he considered that it might well be that the terms dictated to a defeated Germany would require a recognition of the authority of the league.

Judge Wadhams also told the representative of the Liverpool Post that in the United States, in Great Britain, and in France influential groups were studying the problems of the organization of the league, while Colonel House had been deputed by President Wilson to investigate the questions which might enter into such an organization, and the colonel had drawn around him for this purpose a large group of thinkers and practical men in America, who were examining the legal, social, and national questions and problems involved.

"I am glad to find in Great Britain,"

LEADING HOTELS AND TRAVEL

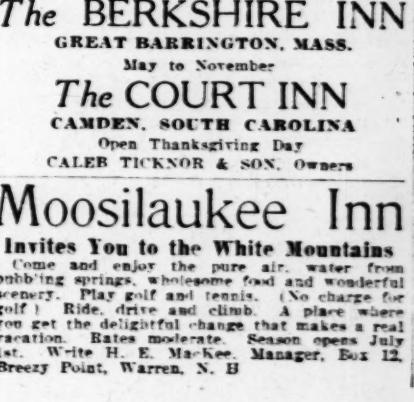
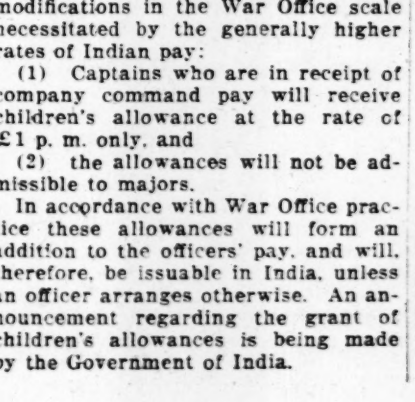
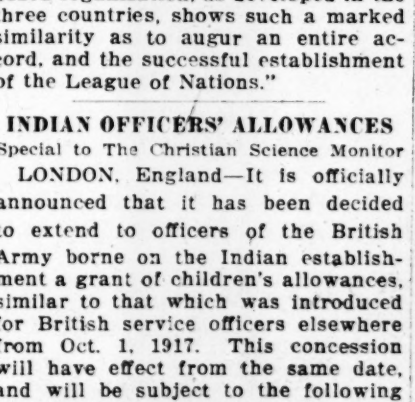
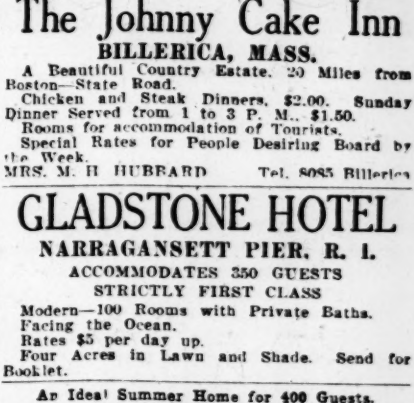
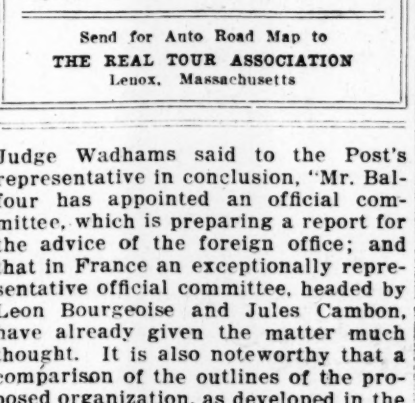
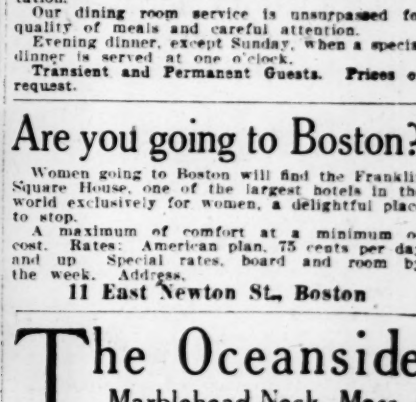
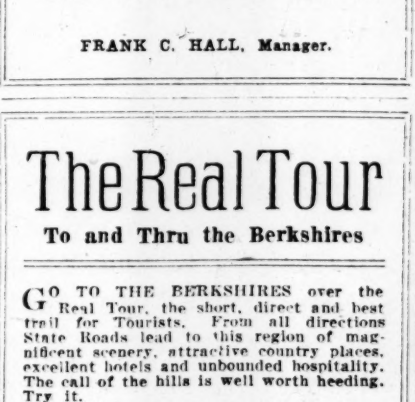
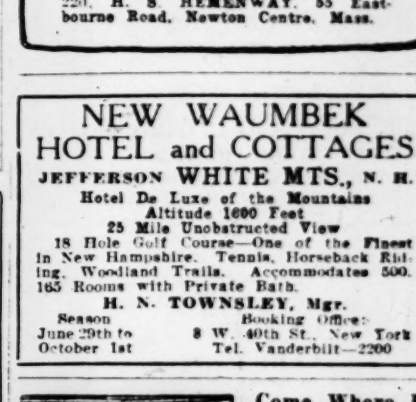
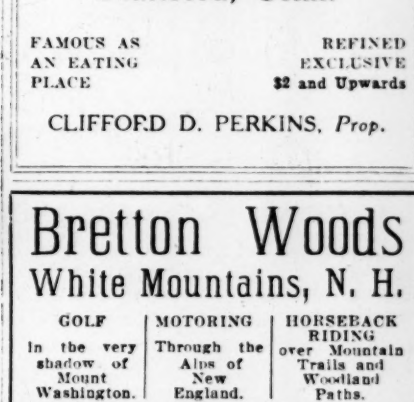
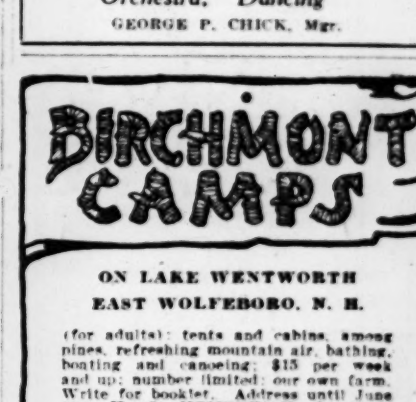
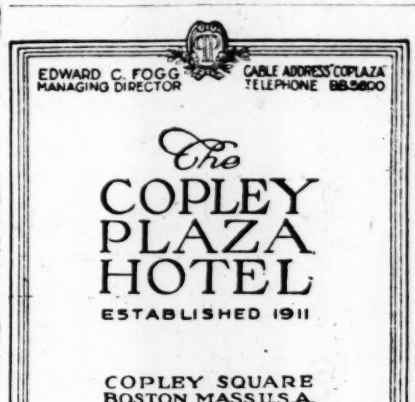
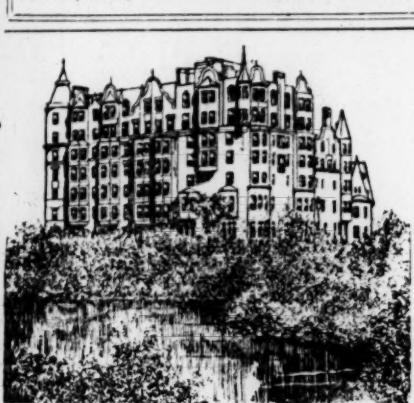
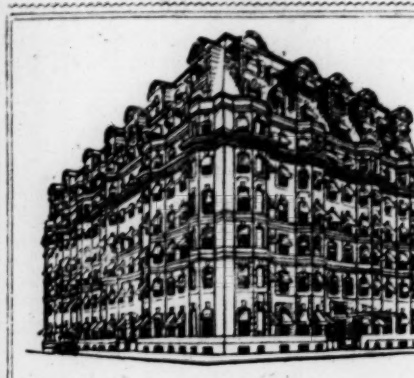
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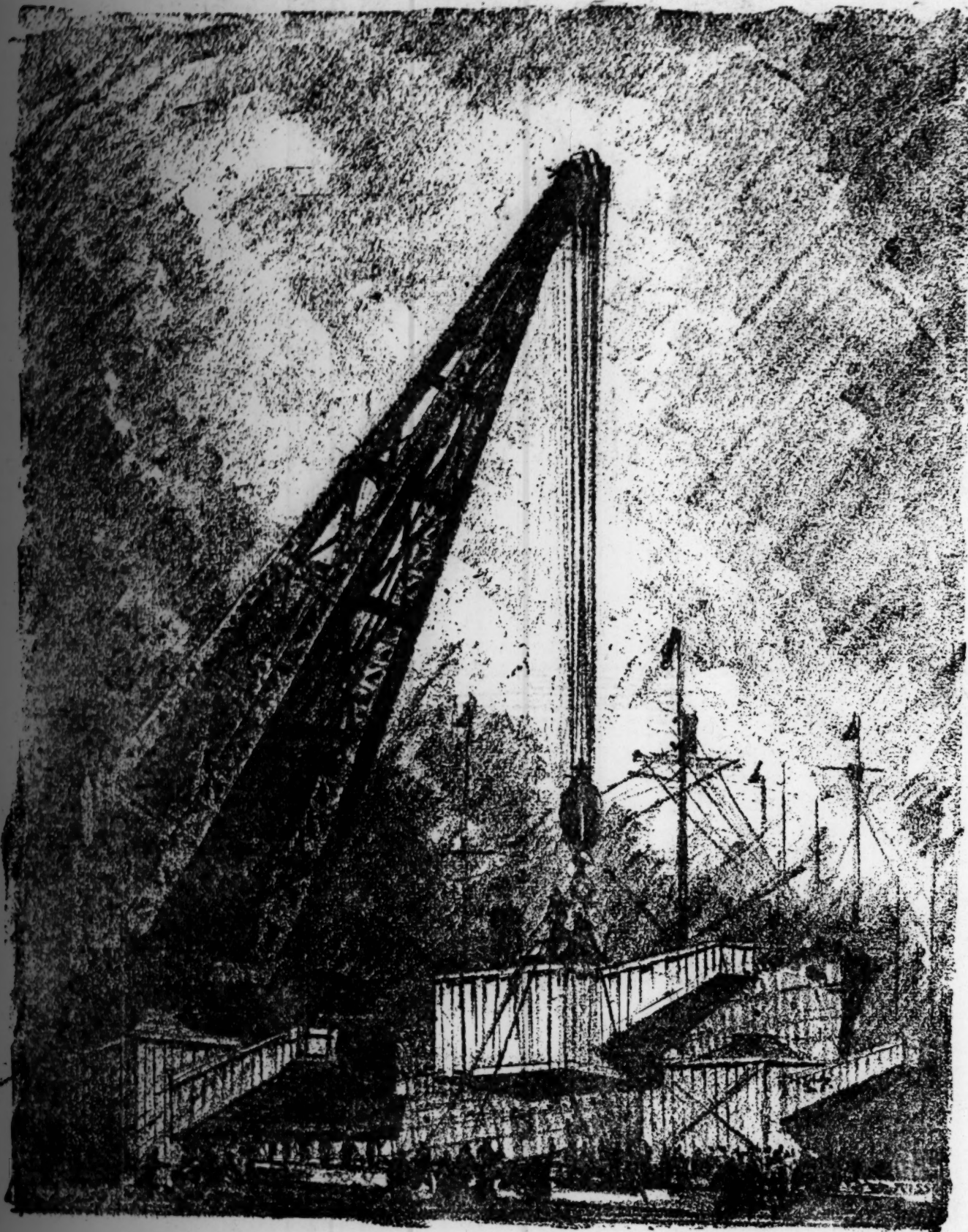
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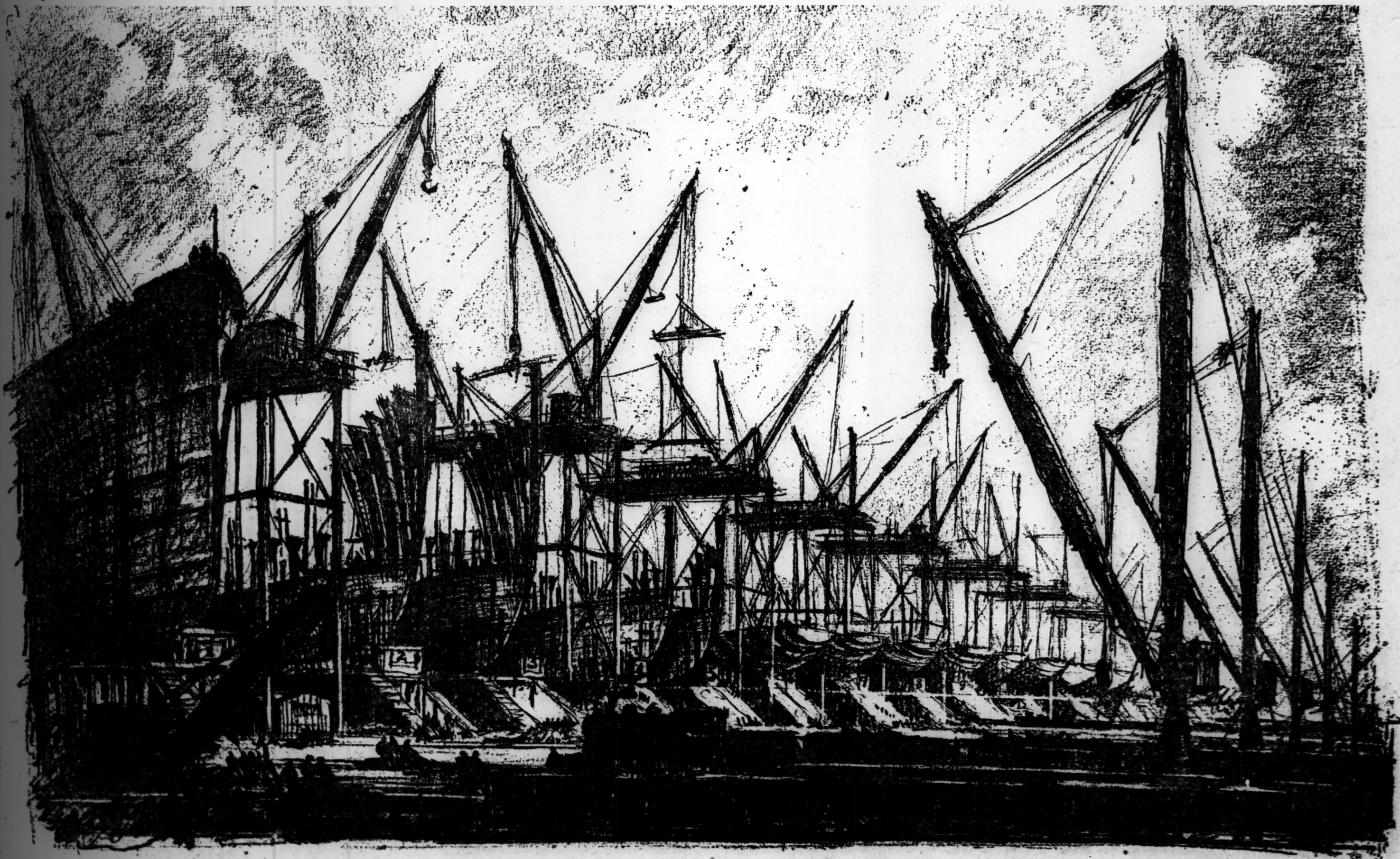
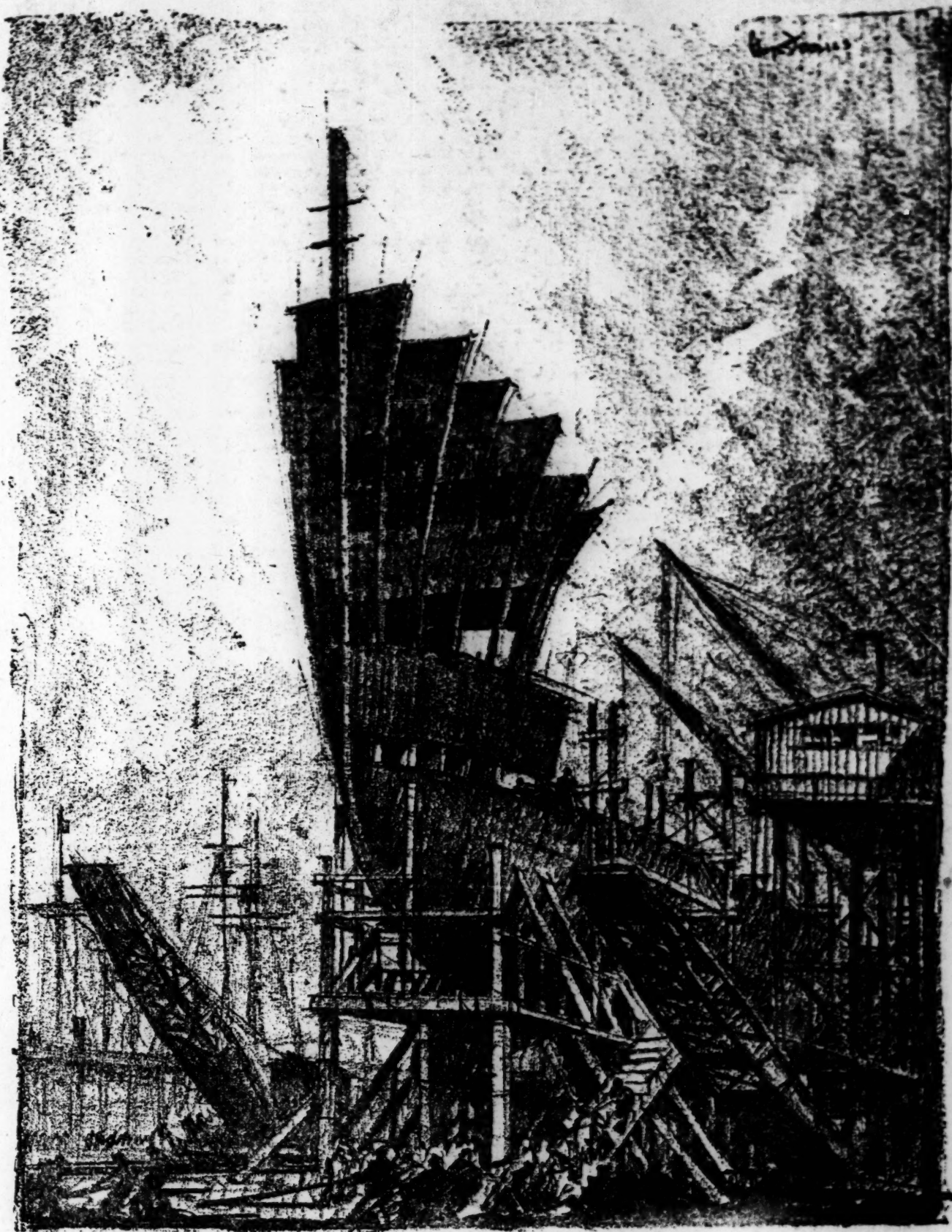


Hour after hour, almost without ceasing, swing the mammoth cranes, lifting, with incredible ease and deftness, the huge, heavily crated supplies into the holds of the waiting transports and battleships.

Sketches of actual scenes, made by Hugh Ferriss by permission of the Committee on Public Information

Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fantastic, fanlike rise the steel ribs of the swiftly growing vessels from out of the orderly confusion of great shipyards, where the alarum of the hammers beats fast and furious, night and day.



One of the many yards where whole trainloads of ready-made ship parts constantly arrive, to be snatched up into the long line of ways on which merchant marine vessels are being assembled, dozens at a time

THE HOME FORUM

The Will of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM the beginning to the end of the Scriptures we are taught that God is good. Practically all thinking people admit this, and such an admission leads to the recognition of the vital fact made clear by Christian Science, that God is infinite good, and that infinite good is God. Thus we learn, further, that the will of God is simply the activity of good.

Christian Science enables us to understand that God, or good, is the only Mind. This spiritual understanding dispels every false belief about intelligence, and real mental activity is seen to be the reflection of divine Mind. One who desires to leave off using human will-power, and to learn to work in accordance with the will of God, finds a wealth of spiritual instruction in this definition given by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 597): "Will. The motive-power of error; mortal belief; animal power. The might and wisdom of God."

It is clear that the first part of this definition refers to the supposed will of mortals. The second refers to the will of God. It is a striking contrast. It is simply the difference between nothing and something. When we allow the realization of the might of God, the omnipotence of good, to accomplish for us and others that which is necessary and right, the anxious striving of the human will is replaced by diligent waiting on divine Love. This is the true mode of successful achievement. Blind zeal, then, gives place to divine enthusiasm. Loveless effort and jealous rivalry give place to joyful activity according to the measure of one's present understanding.

True volition, then, is the reflection of divine Mind. This divine activity inspires the wise words that bring healing to the sick, not because of the words themselves, but because of the spiritual animus which sends them forth. This is the diametric opposite of the baneful practice of willing the sick to be healed. "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do," said Jesus, "for what

things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

The record of the experience of the Apostle Peter teaches a valuable lesson in this regard. Honest and well-meaning, but somewhat misguided, this impetuous disciple attempted to accomplish by human will-power that which could only be done by the Mind of Christ. As he worked with Jesus, however, and learned the open secret of the power of the Christ, the former indiscretions naturally vanished, and he became wisely and zealously affected in that good thing to which he consecrated his life. He was therefore in a good position to give to his fellows in all ages the fruits of his experience, and he has done so most effectively when he enjoins that one "no longer should live the rest of his time in the flesh to the lusts of men, but to the will of God. For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries."

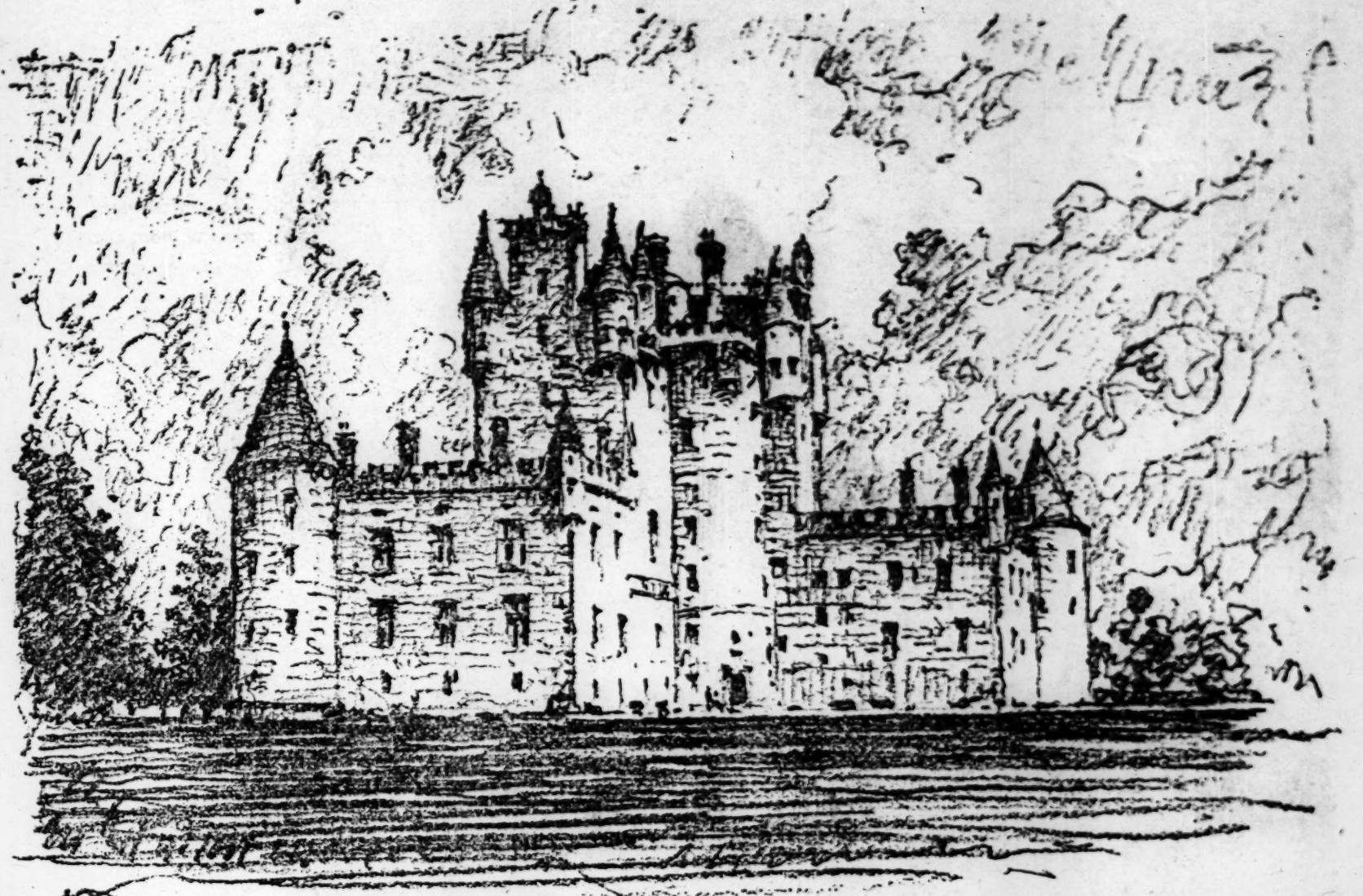
The spiritual purification which this doughty disciple experienced enabled him readily to detect the mental state of Simon Magus when he encountered him. "Thy heart is not right in the sight of God," thus he addressed this professional hypnotist. "Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. For I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity." In other words, Peter told Simon the sorcerer to change his mind, to relinquish the erring mortal belief that there is a mind besides God, and to oppose to God, which can be active and intelligent, and to understand that there is but one Mind, even God, infinite good, to whom belongs all might and wisdom.

The Christian Science practitioner, in the course of his work, encounters not infrequently a phase of mortal mentality resembling a stone wall enveloped in mist. But the understanding that divine Love is the divine Principle of man can dispel the mist and cause the wall to crumble into nothingness.

Hardness of heart is simply material belief. It is nothing, the seeming absence of the spiritual understanding of good. Christian Science frees the hard-hearted sinner from his bondage to animality and its seeming effects, and reveals man's true selfhood expressing the tenderness of Love, which is divine Principle.

When Jesus prayed, "Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven," he clearly showed that the activity of divine Love, or spiritual good, must be visible in human affairs. Otherwise, Love would be but an abstract theory, far removed from the practical affairs of daily life. Christ Jesus came to teach us how we may know and do the will of God at every stage of our human pilgrimage. He did the will of God continually. He lived a normal, sinless, human life. In the orderly course of his scientific demonstration, he in due time devoted his entire attention to healing the sick, casting out evil, preaching the gospel, and raising the dead. Mrs. Eddy says, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 199): "We learn somewhat of the qualities of the divine Mind through the human Jesus."

The life of Christ Jesus shows us how we may nullify all evil and demonstrate all good. His gentleness, his compassion, his utter forgiveness of injuries, his stern denunciation of hypocrisy and all error, reveal to us the true nature of God and the true nature of the real man. Taking Jesus as our pattern, seeking daily to understand more the life he lived under the impulse of divine Principle, each one can do better and be better demonstrably today than yesterday. Goodness is spirituality, and spirituality is goodness. Every honest individual knows when he is gaining in goodness—which is, of course, the opposite of self-righteousness—and he does not need to depend on his neighbor's opinion for his encouragement. The encouragement of finding himself conforming more closely to divine Principle is sufficient for him, and this is always at hand to cheer the ascending path of every humble heart. In such conforming is the proof that one is knowing and doing the will of God.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Glamis Castle, Scotland

To the antiquarian, Glamis Castle is of immense interest on account of the great age of the central portion, or keep, which is known to have been standing in 1016, but "whose birth tradition notes not." The castle stands in the center of the vale of Strathmore, in a picturesque and well-wooded part of Forfarshire; the heather-clad sides of the Sidlaws, which divide Strathmore from the sea, rising from the south, while away to the north tower the Grampians, which form a magnificent background to the ancient pile of buildings, whose turrets rise some hundred and fifteen feet above the level of the ground.

The poet, Gray, in a letter, describes the exterior of the castle in the following words: "The house, from the height of it, the greatness of its mass, the many towers atop, and the spread of its wings, has really a very singular and striking appearance, is like nothing I ever saw." The oldest portions of the Castle are formed of huge irregular blocks of old red sandstone, which time and weather have mellowed into a beautiful gray, pink color. The walls in many places are sixteen feet thick, which in the olden days had the essential recommendation of great security, and also of allowing space for secret rooms and passages as means of escape in times of peril. And, as a matter of fact, two secret staircases have been discovered within the last five-and-twenty years, and possibly there are others which still remain forgotten and unused.

The narrow windows appear at irregular heights and distances in the central building or keep and left wing. The great staircase added by Patrick, Lord Glamis, in 1605, is very fine, occupying a circular tower, the space for which has been partly dug out of the old walls of the keep, and rises to the third story. This staircase (the designing for which has been attributed to Inigo Jones) is spiral, with a hollow newel in the center, and is composed of stone to the summit. It consists of one hundred and forty-three steps, six feet ten inches in width, each of them of one stone. The staircases, which were in use before 1600, are very narrow, dark, and some of them winding, the steps steep and irregular in height, worn into hollows by the many feet that for centuries have climbed them. In the time of King Malcolm, Glamis was a royal residence, and remained so until 1372.

The exterior is much ornamented with ancient armorial bearings in carved stone, while a round niche over the front door, thickly studded with nails, is guarded on the inside by a heavily grated iron gate, which opens right on to the staircase. A flight of steps to the right of the entrance leads down to the dungeons, vaults, and the old well (now filled up) which supplied the inmates with water in times of siege; while another stair to the left leads up to the Retainers' Hall (or Crypt as it is now called), low, and fifty feet in length, with walls and arched roof entirely composed of stone. Of the seven windows, which are small, four or five are cut out of the thickness of the walls, and make recesses just large enough to form small rooms, which might have been used for sleeping chambers in old days. Lay figures, clad in complete armor, stand in the recesses—Lady Glamis.

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Audubon's Early Drawings

"Audubon began to draw birds and animals when a child, and, like most children, was ready to believe that his crude sketches were finished pictures if only they possessed some sort of a head, a tail, and sticks for legs. But, unlike the majority of youth, he went direct to nature for his subjects. He developed a high ideal, and at an early age felt stirring within him the impulse and the power to express it. On stated anniversaries his masterpieces were burned, in spite of the praise and flattery they had evoked. He would then exert all his powers to do better, and this commendable practice was kept up for years." F. H. Herrich says, in his biography of Audubon.

"In this respect the child was father of the man, for on the 5th of March, 1822, when Audubon was living in New Orleans, too poor to buy a blank book for a journal, he thus wrote of his work during the previous months: 'Every moment I had to spare I drew birds for my ornithology, in which Lucy and myself alone have faith. February was spent in drawing birds strenuously, and I thought I had improved by applying coats of watercolor under the pastels, thereby preventing the appearance of the paper. I discovered also many imperfections in my earlier drawings, and formed the resolution to redraw the whole of them.' Seldom satisfied with the results attained, he kept up this laborious process of revision, and selection

for more than forty years, until the last plates of his 'Birds of America' came from the press in 1838."

"Audubon has credited his father with the only judicious criticism which he ever received at the early stages of his art. 'He was so kind to me,' said the son, 'that he listened lightly to his words which would have been highly ungrateful. I listened less to others and more to him, and his words became my law.' When he was about seventeen years old, probably not far from the year 1802, he was sent to Paris to study drawing under Jacques Louis David, the acknowledged leader of French art during the period of the Revolution. Audubon has said little of this Paris experience, but he remarked: 'When I returned from France, whither I had gone to receive the rudiments of my education, my drawings had assumed a form. David had guided my hand in tracing objects of large size.'

"This Paris episode, which at most could have lasted but a few months, represented all the formal instruction Audubon ever received in drawing, although he had some private tuition at a much later day."

The Power of Home

Hast thou weighed That secret power by all obeyed . . . ? Look east, and ask the Belgian why, Beneath Butavia's sultry sky, He seeks not eager to inhale The freshness of the mountain gale, Content to rear his whitened wall Beside the dank and dull canal? He'll say, from youth he loved to see The while sail gliding by the tree. Or see yon weatherbeaten hind, Whose sluggish herds before him wind, Whose tattered plaid and rugged cheek His northern clime and kindred Through England's laughing meads he goes, And England's wealth around him flows; Ask, if it would content him well, At ease in those gay plains to dwell, Where hedgerows spread a verdant screen And spires and forests intervene. And the neat cottage peeps between? No! not for these will he exchange His dark Lochaber's boundless range; Not for fair Devon's meads forsake Ben Nevis grey, and Gary's lake. —Scott.

The Ragged Regiment

I love the ragged regiment of June; Not your trim troop drill-marched for display In garden fine—but such as dare the noon With sunny faces by the public way. Moth-mullein, with its moth-wing petals white, Round dandelion, and flouncing Bouncing-Bet, The golden Butter-and-Eggs, and Ox-eye bright, Wild parsley and tall Milkweed beset. Ha, sturdy tramps of Nature, mustered out From garden service, scorned and set apart— There's not one member of your ragged rout But makes a warmth of welcome in my heart. —Alice Williams Brotherton.

Channel Running in the Caribbean

"I cooked my breakfast with the men in the barracks, dragged my canoe down to the water's edge and watched the weather. At eight o'clock, the rain having ceased, I bade good-by to the whalers, who had decided not to try for humpbacks that day, and was off," Frederic A. Fenger says, in

his book, "Alone in the Caribbean." "As we sailed out through the reefs by Burgo Rocks the heavy surf gave warning that there would be plenty of wind outside. Once clear of Saint Lucia I laid my course for Diamond Rock, a good six points off the wind." The canoe enjoyed this work. She fairly flew, sliding into the deep troughs, and climbing the tall seas in long diagonals. In half an hour Saint Lucia behind me was completely hidden by rain clouds, and so was Martinique ahead. . . . I kept a constant watch on the procession of the trade clouds in the northeast, ready to come about with the first weakening of the wind."

"The Yakaboo drove on like the sturdy little animal that she was. We now knew each other so well that we did not even bother to head into the breaking seas, except the very large ones. Some of them we could roll under and slip by. Others came aboard and at times I was waist deep in water and foam, sitting on the deck to windward, my feet braced in the cockpit under the opposite coaming. . . . Between deluges, I bailed out the cockpit with a calabash."

"Once in a while, she would hang her head and then I have to bail out the forward compartment with a sponge. . . . It may seem strange that in these channel runs where the trade blew strong, the force of the wind never seemed to bother the canoe. Although it was usually blowing twenty miles an hour, and often twenty-five, I was obliged to reef my sails but four times on the whole cruise. . . . I have often carried full sail when a large sloop has been obliged to reef. The reason for this is that the wind close to the surface of the water, broken up into ridges from three to eight feet in height, is considerably retarded, and the stratum through which the Yakaboo moved was not traveling at a rate of more than three-fourths the actual velocity of the free wind. Upon approaching land, where the seas began to diminish in size and before I had reached the influence of the down draft from the mountains, I could always feel a slight but definite increase in the force of the wind."

"Sailing as I did—seated only a few inches above the water—I had an excellent opportunity to observe the flying fish which rose almost continually from under the bow of the canoe. Although they were smaller than those I had seen in the channels of the California coast—they were seldom more than about nine inches long—their flight did not seem appreciably shorter. Their speed in the water immediately before they emerge must be terrific, for they come out as though shot from a submarine catapult; their gossamer wings, vibrating from the translated motion of the powerful tail, make the deception of flight most real."

"The flight is in effect the act of soaring, with the body at an angle of from ten to fifteen degrees with the horizontal. The wings are close to the head and the lower part of the body often passes through the crest of a wave from time to time when the tail seems to give an impetus to the decreasing speed of the flight. This, however, may be an illusion, due to the dropping away of the wave, which might thus give the fish the appearance of rising from the water. I have

spent many hours watching these singular fish, and, while there can be no doubt that they do not actually fly, it seems almost incredible that a fish can hurt itself from the water with sufficient force to rise to a height of twenty or more feet and soar for a distance of from three to four hundred feet."

"The land ahead had shaken off its mass blanket, and was now rapidly defining itself. . . . As I held the canoe up for Diamond Rock, I again noticed the decided veering of the wind to the southward, and from time to time I had to ease off my sheets till the canoe was running well off in a beam sea that moderated as I approached land. The sky opened at a fortunate moment while I hove to, stood up in the cockpit, and took a photograph of the famous rock. There was no hope of landing in that run of sea, and I had to be content with a survey of the rock as the canoe bobbed up and down, her nose into the wind. . . . I had scarcely time to stow my camera when a squall came chasing down on my heels. I hastily raised the mainsail and ran 'Brad aff,' as the harpooner Byrnes would say, to get plenty of sea room. When the squall did catch us, we hove to with the jib safely stowed and the mainsail securely lashed so that the wind could not get its fingers into it, and with the sturdy little mizzen dutifully holding the canoe to the wind."

[Certain reports of the Province of China learned through the Portuguese have been, and chiefly by the relation of Galeotto Perera, a gentleman of good credit, that lay prisoner in that Country many years. Done out of Italian into English by Richard Wilkes. (Date about 1578.)]

The land of China is parted into thirteen Shires, the which sometimes were edh one a kingdom by it selfe, but these many yeeres they have bene all subject unto one King. . . . This finally may be generally said hereof, that the greater shires in China province may bee compared with mightie kingdoms, now the King maketh alwayes his abode in the great city Pechin, as much to say in our language, as by the name thereof I am advertised, the towne of the kingdom. This kingdom is so large that under five monethes you are not able to travell from the Townes by the Sea side to the Court, and backe againe, no not under three monethes in poste at your urgent business. The posthorses in this country are little of body, but swift of foote. Many doe travell the greater part of this journey by water, in certaine light barks, for the multitude of Rivers commodious for passage from one Citie to another.

The King, notwithstanding the hugeness of his kingdom, hath such a care thereof, that every Moone (for by the Moones they reckon their monethes), he is advertised fully of whatsoever thing happeneth therein. . . . Before that we doe come to Cincio we have to passe through many places, and some of great importance. For this Country is so well inhabited neere the Sea side, that you cannot goe one mile but you shall see some Towne, borough or hostrie, the which are so abundantly provided of

The Land of China

all things, that in the cities and townes they live civilly. Nevertheless such as dwell abroad are very poore, for the multitude of them everywhere is so great, that out of a tree you shall see many times swarme a number of children, where a man would not have thought to have found any one at all. From these places in number infinite, you shall come unto two Cities very populous, and being compared with Cincio, not possibly to be discerned which is the greater of them. These Cities are as well walled as any Cities in all the world. As you goe in to either of them, there standeth so great and mighty a bridge, that the like thereof I have never seene in Portugal nor else where. I heards one of my fellows say that bechole in one bridge forty arches. The occasion wherefore these bridges are made so great is, for that the Country is toward the sea very plaine and low, and overflowed ever as the sea water encreaseeth. The breathe of the bridges, although it bee well proportioned unto the length thereof, yet are they equally built, no higher in the middle than at either end, in such wise as you may see directly from the one end to the other: the sides are wonderfully well engraved after the manner of Rome-works. But that we did most marvaile at was there with all the hugeness of the stones, the like whereof, as we came into the Citie, we did see many set up in places dis-habited by the way, to no small charges of theirs, howbeit to little purpose, whereas no body seeth them but such as doe come by. The arches are not made after our fashion, vaulted with sundry stones set together; but panned, as it were, whole stones reaching from one pillar to another, in such wise that they lye both for the arches heads, and gallantly serve also

for the high way. I have been astonished to find the hugeness of the aforesaid stones: some of them are XII paces long and upward, the least II good paces long, and an halfe. . . . We are wont to call this country China, and the people Chineans, but as long as we were prisoners, not hearing amongst them at any time that name, I determined to learn how they were called: and asked sometimes by them thereof, for that they understood us not when we called them Chineans. I answered them, that all the inhabitants of India named them Chineans, wherefore I praised them that they would tell me, for what occasion they are so called, whether peradventure any city of theirs bare that name. Hereunto they alwayes answered me, yt they have no such name, nor ever had. Then did I aske them what name the whole country beareth, and what they would answer being asked of other nations what countrymen they were? It was told me that of ancient time in this country had bin many kings, and though presently it were al under one, ech kingdom nevertheless enjoyed the name it first had, these kingdoms are the provinces I spake of before. In conclusion they said, that the whole country is called Tamean, and the inhabitants Tamegines, so that this name China or Chineans, is not heard of in yt country. I thinke that the nearnesse of another province thereabout called Cochinchina, and the inhabitants thereof Cochineses, first discovered before China was, lying not far from Melacca, did give occasion to ech of the nations of that name Chineans, as also the whole country to be named China. But their proper name is that aforesaid.—From Richard Hakluyt's Navigations.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Spider and the Fly

THE most interesting, as well as the most eloquent, passage in the whole of Dr. von Kuehlmann's speech to the Reichstag, on Monday last, may be summed up in one omission. He failed to refer to the fighting on the Piave at all. And this was the more remarkable inasmuch as his survey of political conditions extended, so to speak, from China to Peru. The Herr Doctor evidently was under the impression that the latest strategic retreat of the Mittel-Europa forces would not evoke the enthusiasm in the Reichstag which was provoked by the original advance. Indeed, if it is possible to judge from the pleasant things certain of the German newspapers are saying about their ally, their appreciation of the Austrian army lacks something of warmth.

It is quite true that Dr. von Kuehlmann did, with somewhat unintentional humor, point out to the Deputies that the Austrian forces were keeping a great body of the Allies pinned down on the Italian front. What he forgot to mention was that the pin, unfortunately, was considerably larger than the butterfly, and therefore that the service to freedom, as typified by Central Europe, was somewhat unique. There are in the Austro-Hungarian Empire some forty-nine millions of people; there are in Italy some thirty-four millions of people. Even allowing, therefore, for the accessions of strength to the Italian armies received from France and the United Kingdom, it will be seen that the Austrian pin is comfortably capable of completely obscuring the Italian butterfly. Even then there remains the army of what Dr. von Kuehlmann described as "the exalted personality of the great statesman who wears the Bulgarian crown," which ought to be doing something towards augmenting the Austrian pin, but which, either for reasons of exalted statecraft or exalted selfishness, or perhaps of exalted self-protection, is engaged in pinning down the Grecian butterfly, which is also considerably smaller than the pin which is securing it. The fact is that Dr. von Kuehlmann showed very much greater wisdom in his omissions than in his contributions. He was engaged, of course, in whistling to keep up the courage of the Reichstag crew, but he must have realized that they were as conscious of this as he was, and, therefore, that when he told them that if the omnipotent German army did not crush France this year, it would next year, there was as much virtue in the "if," as if it had been uttered by Touchstone himself. If there is anything of which Dr. von Kuehlmann was tolerably sure, and of which he was quite conscious that his listeners were equally sure, it must have been that the invincible German army will not conquer France this year, very much less next year. But no doubt the Deputies felt that it does not do to look a gift horse in the mouth, especially as the gift horse was a presentation to them from a government which has not yet itself succeeded in paying for it.

What the Deputies knew very well, the Foreign Secretary was engaged in doing was paving the way for a new development of the now perpetual peace drive, which has come to represent the fixed German policy. That Germany is bankrupt and defeated the Foreign Secretary and his whole audience knew perfectly well, though as a certain writer of very minor poetry once remarked, in a stanza, beyond words precious to the audience to whom he was appealing, "Oh, no, we never mention her." Dr. von Kuehlmann, in short, was not speaking to the Reichstag at all, but to those elements outside the Reichstag, in his own, and every belligerent and neutral country, to whom he looks to attempt to force a peace at the moment selected by the Bureau of Enemy Psychology. These elements exist everywhere, and they are being subjected to a propaganda compared to which the propaganda which heralded the German entry into the war may be dismissed as comparatively insignificant. The propaganda which was to smooth the early stages of military success in the field was calculated as being only necessary up to the time when the mailed fist should close on the throat of freedom. After that there would be no necessity for it. But the German Government is now fighting for what may be its own existence, for what the Emperor Karl lately pointed out to the King of Rumania is the divine right of monarchs, for the life of Mittel-Europa schemes, and for the future of Germany itself as a great power.

This being so, it has to appeal to all those people who have been mesmerized into believing that the worst peace is better than the justest war, as well as to that tangled mass of heterogeneous passions such as the Sinn Fein Party and the I. W. W., which, consciously or unconsciously, obey the attraction of the German magnet with a celerity and unity which leave absolutely nothing of doubt as to the reasons for their bondage, in the mind of anybody accustomed to studying the effect of enemy psychology upon its victims. The bait which Germany has already selected in which to bury the hook of the peace propaganda is surrender on the Western front in return for a free hand on the Eastern. Instead of the United Kingdom and France, Russia is to pay for Germany's war, and to recompense Germany for the evil days upon which she has fallen. The calculation is rather more an obvious than an astute one. The United Kingdom, the Wilhelmstrasse perfectly well knows, went into the war to save Belgium in the first instance and France in the second. Therefore, if Belgium and France are evacuated, if Serbia and Rumania are restored to the status quo, why should anybody object to Russia, whose action we are now told and not that of the United Kingdom brought about the war, being mulcted in damages.

Accordingly Dr. von Kuehlmann changes, in a moment as it were, from the optimism of France's head upon a charger to the pessimism of the impossibility of forcing a complete conclusion on the battle field, owing to the number of the nations opposed to the Fatherland. He even drops a word in favor of an accommodation with Great Britain whose colonies and dominions, not long

ago, were a necessity of German expansion. And then a strange thing happens. The roaring of the viper-press, the battle-press, becomes, of a sudden, in the twinkling of an eye, the cooing of the peace-press. The Clerical Germania declares that the door of the parlor of negotiations has been flung open wide; the socialistic Vorwaerts thinks that a step has been taken along the democratic road to peace; the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is already beginning to apportion the responsibility for the continuation of the war. The unanimity is wonderful, but then Bismarck has taught the world to look for unanimity in the viper-press.

Still, on the whole, it may not be inappropriate to the occasion to offer to the Allies the homely counsel of Mary Howitt,

"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Said a spider to a fly;
"It's the prettiest little parlor
That ever you did spy."

No More Rest for the Loafer

THE edict, "Work or fight!" which has gone forth in the United States with federal and state authority, would hardly have the desired effect if a rule that is now being observed to a greater degree than is generally supposed had not been devised to reinforce it. There has long been a question whether the individual who works just enough to supply some of his wants, the individual who "lays off" on the slightest excuse, the individual who would welcome, or is ready to provoke, a strike, so as to have an excuse for suspending his labors, is not more of a menace to the community and the country than the individual who will not work at all. The chronic street corner loafer, the town or neighborhood "good-for-nothing" may be a burden upon his family and his fellows, but he is usually beyond doing serious mischief.

At this particular juncture, sober, steady, dependable workers are everywhere needed. Better compensation than has ever before been offered awaits the reliable and competent man in every line. The compensation, in many trades, is so high that the worker can now earn in two or three days as much as he earned before the war in a week. The industrious and thrifty man is taking advantage of this condition to put in as many hours as possible and save for an unknown future. He is avoiding extravagances and buying "Thrifty" stamps and Liberty bonds. There is another kind of individual, however, who is working as few hours as possible, disappointing and discommending his employer by "laying off," exercising an evil influence through his example, and contributing toward the creation and spread of discontent among an element that is easily misled.

In some of the important war munition and war supply establishments hundreds of these habitual periodical loafers have recently been weeded out, reported to the Provost Marshal-General, and transferred to camps in which vacations must take the form of furloughs. Recently, also, the fomenters of discontent and organizers of strikes in some of the great industries, in the activities of which the government is deeply concerned, have had to choose between getting down to regular work and sticking to it, and donning a uniform.

The war should prove to be the most efficacious strike-breaker the nation has ever known. Every possible provision is now made to insure fair treatment and full justice for the worker.

Labor is respectable in these days; the competent and faithful workman commands consideration and opportunity, because he deserves both. It is quite as much in his interest as in the interest of society that there shall be no rest anywhere any more for the loafer.

The Rumanian Peace

KING FERDINAND of Rumania has delivered a speech from the throne upon the Rumanian peace treaty with the Central Empires. The King might well be pardoned for laying as little emphasis as possible upon the disagreeable side of a disagreeable treaty, which, it is understood, has been openly repudiated by the Queen. The terms have been forced upon the ruler, and he has had to make the best of a bad bargain by emphasizing the territorial acquisitions in Moldavia and Bessarabia which form a part of Rumania irredenta. He could scarcely do otherwise, for, if there is one thing more evident than another, it is that it was not the voice of Ferdinand, but that of Wilhelm, which spoke from the royal throne, not of a restored Bucharest, but of remote Jassy.

Rumania has lost, in truth, infinitely more than she has gained. Far from being satisfied, she can feel only humiliation at terms which the Russian betrayal rendered possible. That humiliation does not consist alone in the cession of territory to Bulgaria and Germany in the Dobrudja, but in the loss of her former frontier to Hungary and of the hope of recovering her Transylvanian "lost provinces." She has to submit silently and helplessly, for the present, while she is being deliberately despoiled at the hands of the Central Empires. Her enemies have forced her to agree to an economic treaty which, in its effect upon the present generation of Rumanians, may be even more disastrous than the loss of territory. Under the new "most favored nation" treatment, she is not allowed to place any export duties on petroleum, which represents an industry now so far under German control that an Essen newspaper has been constrained jubilantly to characterize the treaty as "a petroleum peace." Germans, moreover, are to enjoy special privileges in the acquisition of land; in other words, the familiar weapon of subjugation, by systematic German colonization, is to be resorted to in Rumania as it has been employed in Posen, and as it will now be employed in the Baltic provinces. Germany, further, controls the tariffs, the railways, and the telegraphs, while she can force Rumania to sell her goods to Germany and her partners exclusively for two years.

The terms are not terms of peace, but form the initial steps toward slavery and ultimate absorption. Professor Pietro Silva fittingly calls the peace "the sacrifice of Rumania," and sees in it the beginning of the ultimate subjugation of Eastern Europe to German imperialism, under which Rumanian ports must become merely avenues of

communication between Germany and Asia Minor. While the sun of Rumania sinks, that of Hungary rises. She retains the wardenship of the Rumanian peoples of the present Hungarian Transylvania, while she becomes, by incorporation, the stern master of the frontier peoples of Rumania proper through the "strategic" adjustment of the frontier line.

The world can never have real peace so long as it is possible for the Central Empires to dictate such iniquitous terms as these. Thus the cause of Rumanian freedom becomes more than ever the cause of the Allies, in order that the kingdom may ultimately be rescued from that condition of subjugation which has caused Guglielmo Ferrero to declare, in speaking of German treaties, "The generals and diplomatists of the German Empire handle the peoples of Europe as if they were Negro tribes in the center of Africa, human herds, the passive booty of the conqueror." Every treaty that the German has thus far made is sowing war and discord for the future. The German treaty never seeks to rectify an injustice, to improve a people's condition, to leave things better than they were. It strives only for the selfish aggrandizement of German power. Thus it creates the perpetual challenge of the sword, in the obvious hope that that weapon of German "frightfulness" will one day destroy all hope of further effectual resistance by the conquered. Therein lies the fatuity and weakness of German policy. Germany, as Ferrero rightly appraises her, does not know how to make peace, that is to say, a real peace, though she would doubtless give many legions could she but make that spurious imitation, an enduring German peace. There is not a single element of right and justice in the German-made Rumanian peace to justify its survival. Moreover, no peace terms will suffice for the democratic nations of today but those which will achieve a permanent peace for the whole brotherhood of man.

The Horse Car

THE sixty-second anniversary of the inauguration of the first street railway in Boston has recently passed unnoticed, although it might have been marked with unusual interest, in view of the fact that simultaneously an inquiry was in progress, on Beacon Hill, the general trend of which was to show that the matter of moving the urban passenger safely and comfortably from point to point was quite as much of a problem in 1918 as in 1856. It is, of course, a far cry from the one-horse "bob-tail" surface car to the electrically operated subway or elevated steel coach, yet it is a question if, after all, the citizen bound from home to office, or vice versa, or the wife or daughter of the citizen bound from home to the shopping district, or vice versa, gets any more real accommodation for a nickel in the beginning of the Twentieth than he or she obtained, at the same expenditure, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

All this aside, however, the introduction of the horse car was an event in human history. The horse and hand tram had preceded it in the mines and quarries of Great Britain and other countries, but for passenger traffic the tramcar was a distinctly American innovation. The first use of the railway for short-distance passenger service was made by John Stephenson, in New York, in 1831, twenty-five years before the first car in New England was run from the corner of Main Street, now Massachusetts Avenue and Pearl Street, Cambridgeport, across the West Boston bridge to Boston. To carry the omnibus cars on the initial line, in New York, flat iron bars were spiked to timbers, laid on stone blocks, on the Bowery and Fourth Avenue, from Prince Street to the Harlem River. The car had flanged wheels, and was divided into three compartments, entered from the side, each compartment accommodating ten persons. There were, however, seats on the roof for thirty more. The undertaking, after a four years' trial, was pronounced a commercial failure and abandoned. Its resumption in 1845 under better auspices, with heavier rails and cars of a type still in common use, was successful, and from that time forward the horse railway system spread in the United States and into other countries. Philadelphia followed Boston in 1857, and New Orleans established its first line during the first year of the Civil War. Paris looked on doubtfully while a line was being constructed in one of its thoroughfares in 1853, and the energetic but eccentric George Francis Train, after three years of effort, succeeded in building a horse car line at Birkenhead and another in London in 1860. That in London was soon removed, and not until 1870 were horse cars again permitted in the English capital.

The "bob-tail" car was so called because, in lieu of a rear platform, it had a back step. If the horse or the mule attached was steady, and one was able to get a firm grip on the hand bars on either side of the door, and no passenger was coming out at the same time, and one was active enough to dive into the hay-strewn aisle, and supple enough to recover from the plunge, and the driver did not start the horse or the mule in the meantime, and some passengers were willing to lend a hand, a seat could be successfully gained. But from that moment, unless the passenger was experienced and somewhat hardened, or reckless, his thought was largely given to the problem of getting out of the car without landing on his back.

There were many people, however, who in time learned to enter a "bob-tail" with more or less success, although few ever left one with anything approximating gracefulness. But on the better lines, and in the larger cities, double-platform, fore and aft, box cars soon superseded the more perilous form of vehicle. In the "bob-tail" car one "passed" one's fare, or, rather, others passed one's fare, to a slot in a glass-encased box which the driver of the horse or mule was expected to watch, apparently with eyes in the back of his head. When the fare tarried, he kicked a gong that sounded like a call for dinner at one of the hotels of the period. If the fare still lingered, he kicked again. Hence the familiar question, "What is he kicking about?" In the Concord bus, which preceded the "bob-tail," the driver had a strap fastened around his leg. This strap extended to the door, which he closed by a movement of the leg. When a passenger did not have the exact fare, the other passengers "passed" up what he had. If the change faltered on the way back, the passenger in question pulled the

strap which pulled the driver's leg. If the change still lingered, the driver's leg was pulled again. And the pulling continued until the driver responded. Here we have the origin of another familiar expression.

But when everything is said, there was something about a morning's ride down town on a horse car that wasn't so bad. The car would perhaps leave the track, or the horse would balk, or the driver of a coal wagon would not pull out of the way, or a whiffletree broke, or the driver got off to warm himself by running around the car and flapping his arms, or the hay or straw used for comforting the feet of the patrons became superheated and threatened spontaneous combustion, or something else came up or happened to give a variety, picturesqueness, and flavor to the trip such as one never experiences nowadays, on the surface or the elevated or in the subway.

Moreover, in the good old horse-car times, the great majority of urban passengers worked near enough to their homes, or lived near enough to their work, not to mind particularly if, now and then, they had to walk.

Notes and Comments

REPORTS concerning the conditions in Russia are pouring in in an incessant stream. Most of these are obviously utterly wild, and many of them are contradictory. Not only has the Tzar but the Tzarevitch been disposed of several times. And though it is absolutely impossible to deny that some of these reports may be true, it is equally impossible to verify them, or to know which are true. For months past the cables from Russia have been hopelessly unreliable, and all that it is now possible to do is, in the famous phrase of Mr. Asquith, to, "Wait and see."

THERE is talk of taking the bray out of the mule, a creature which was unheard of in the Ark, but which has performed extraordinarily good service at the front. It is said that his bray reveals his presence, and that of his master, to the enemy. Why stop at this trifling problem? Why not get rid of the bad language of some of the drivers? An improvement along that line might even succeed in eliminating much of the resentful kick out of our hybrid friend in question. There are some people who lack reason about these matters of sound. They would take the twittering out of the sparrows, the crow out of the cock, and the clucking out of the hen, while they complacently tolerate the grind of the street car and the brazen horror of the latest motor horn.

THERE are said to be about 20,000 Tzecho-Slovak troops in a single group with the Italian Army. They were trained near the hill town of Perugia, and were then moved to the battle front. They are mostly deserters from the Austrian Army, and their uniform cheerfulness, in view of the fact that a hangman's rope possibly awaits them, should they be captured, is remarkable. But Italy is taking no chances with these invaluable additions to her fighting force, who, though they wear the Italian gray-green uniform, carry on their collars the stripes, red and white, of their national Bohemian colors. They are to be used only when Italy strikes her next blow and can advance instead of retire. Judging by the way things are going for Austria, the smiling, singing Bohemians ought soon to be finding their hands full.

BY VIRTUE of the liquor laws of the United States, the waitress has not been a feature of dining rooms, restaurants, and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold. But one of the great clubs of New York has fallen before a mass attack of waitresses, and the "work or fight" rule is affecting such a large body of men in that city that hotel and restaurant proprietors are beginning to complain over the disappearance of their masculine help. They propose, therefore, to petition to have the law set aside which forbids women from serving where spirituous liquors are supplied. But surely there is an easier and better way out of the difficulty than that. Make prohibition effective, and the waitress problem will solve itself.

WHILST some of the states of the American Union have their symbolic flower, there is not a really national flower for the whole of the United States. Why not, then, adopt the columbine, ask some? It is a plant native to America; it flowers during the period of the distinctively national holidays, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July; the spurs of the flower resemble the beak of the national bird, the eagle, hence its botanical name of *Aquilegia canadensis*; while it is found in all altitudes, and is easy of cultivation in all parts of the country. Columbine, however, is so suggestive of the poetical name of the country, Columbia, that one wonders why it has not been selected before. With less appropriateness, perhaps, the Canadians have talked of adopting the same flower. A close second for both countries would be the goldenrod.

THE misreporting of speeches, about which something has been heard lately in the House of Commons, recalls some mistakes by reporters which made quite a stir, both in the House and out of it. The famous quarrel between Daniel O'Connell and the gallery reporters was produced by an extreme case of bad reporting. O'Connell brought the matter up in the House as a breach of privilege. The reporter responsible for the newspaper version of the speech said, in his defense, that on walking back to the newspaper office rain had trickled into his pockets and soaked the notes so that he could hardly read them. O'Connell retorted that it must have been the queerest rain ever heard of, because not only had it obliterated, but had also inserted a speech which he had not made. O'Connell's charges of misrepresentation offended the other members of the press gallery, with the result that they suppressed all O'Connell's speeches. He replied by "spying strangers" and so excluding the pressmen from the House. The feud lasted three days, and it was said that the speeches delivered during those days were the dulllest ever heard in the House.